

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 1193
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1895.

PRICE 3d.
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PATER'S GREEK STUDIES, by CAMPBELL DODGSON . . .	229
DEAN BOYLE'S RECOLLECTIONS, by CHARLES J. ROBINSON . . .	230
LANDOR'S CORREA, OR CHO-SEN, by EDWARD CLODD . . .	231
RYTHBROCK AND MATTERLINCK, by WILLIAM SHARP . . .	232
NEW NOVELS, by G. BARRETT SMITH . . .	233
CURRENT LITERATURE . . .	234
NOTES AND NEWS . . .	235
UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS . . .	233
TRANSLATION: "FOR LORENZO DEAD," by MAURICE HEWLETT . . .	237
OBITUARY: SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., by W. P. C.; THE REV. C. W. BOASE, by F. C. CONTREBEARE; DR. GOTTLIEB WEIL, by C. M. . . .	237
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS . . .	237
ADVANCED STUDY AND RESEARCH AT CAMBRIDGE . . .	238
SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS . . .	238
CORRESPONDENCE—	
Links with Tennison's Youth, by Cuming Walters; Wordsworth and Martial, by W. T. Lendrum; Luther's Bible Translation, by Karl Pearson; Kilgrovane III., by R. A. S. Macalister; The Derivation of "Yorker," by A. Lang and J. S. C.; "The Woman who Did," by Percy Addleshaw . . .	218
APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK . . .	240
EX GRAPHA INDICA, by G. BÜHLER . . .	240
SCIENCE NOTES . . .	241
PHILOLOGY NOTES . . .	241
REPORTS OF SOCIETIES . . .	241
EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND . . .	242
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY . . .	243
RECENT CONCERTS, by J. S. SHEDLOCK . . .	243
MUSIC NOTES . . .	243

TYPE-WRITING.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, &c.—Scientific, Literary, and Medical MSS. carefully and promptly typewritten by RAYNE & Co., Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C. Private room for dictation. Highest references. Translations.

TYPEWRITING and LITERARY AGENCY.
41, ST. RUSSELL STREET.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

A LADY, experienced in all forms of secretarial work, and offering the highest references. DESIRES EMPLOYMENT as Secretary, Amanuensis, or Reader.—Address Mrs. N., ACADEMY OFFICE, 27, Chancery Lane.

PICTURES.—WANTED to PURCHASE

—viz., PAINTINGS in OIL, by Raeburn, Constable, Crome, Cotman, Bonington, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Hoppner, Beecher, Opie, Lawrence, Morland, Chambers, Wheatley, Stark, and Vincent.—Apply to Messrs. DOWDSELL, 160, New Bond Street.

RE-ENGAGEMENT WANTED by a DRILL and GYMNASIUM INSTRUCTOR. Two and a half years' high testimonials from a large public school (boys and girls).—Address, INSTRUCTOR, Academy Office, 27, Chancery Lane.

TO INVALIDS.—A LIST of MEDICAL

MEN in all parts, willing to RECEIVE RESIDENT PATIENTS, giving full particulars and terms, sent gratis. The list includes private asylums, &c.; schools also recommended.—Address Mr. G. B. STOCKER, 8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

THE AUTHORS' BUREAU, Limited.

A Literary Syndicate and Press Agency. "A Medium of Communication between Authors, Editors, and Publishers." Advises upon, revises, and negotiates MSS. Interviews by appointment only.—Address the SECRETARY, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster.

PRINTING and PUBLISHING.—To

AUTHORS.—Special attention given to the above. Estimates free. Accounts verified by Chartered Accountant.—Address MANAGER, Roxburgh Press, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster.

AGENCY FOR AMERICAN BOOKS.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, PUBLISHERS and BOOKSELLERS, of 27 and 29 West 23rd Street, New York, and 24, BEDFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C., desire to call the attention of the READING PUBLIC to the excellent facilities presented by their Branch House in London for filling, on the most favourable terms, orders for their own STANDARD PUBLICATIONS, and for ALL AMERICAN BOOKS and PERIODICALS.—CATALOGUES sent on application.

IMPORTANT.—PRINTING and PUBLISHING

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, BOOKS, &c.—KING, SELL & RAILTON, Limited, high-class Printers and Publishers, 12, Gough Square, 4, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C., have specially-built Rotary and other fast Machines for printing and binding illustrated or other Publications. Advice and assistance given to anyone wishing to commence New Journals.

Facilities upon the premises for Editorial Offices, free. Advertising and Publishing Departments conducted.

Telephone 778. Telegraph, "Africanism, London."

WALTER SCOTT'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION, ENTIRELY REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d., with 5 Illustrations by Maurice Grieffenhagen.

VAIN FORTUNE: a Novel.

By GEORGE MOORE.

[Ready March 19.]

OTHER NOVELS BY GEORGE MOORE.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. each.

A DRAMA in MUSLIN. 7th Edition.

A MODERN LOVER. New Edition.

A MUMMER'S WIFE. 20th Edition.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

ESTHER WATERS.

"It is an immense composition, planned and developed with infinite patience and skill; it is faultless in construction, packed with human knowledge and direct observation; it is founded on the elemental human affections, the love of mother for child; it works out great moral ideas, and is at the same time as impersonal as Flaubert; it contains one character, the character of Esther herself, which is one of the most healthy and English in fiction; and all it lacks, to make it a great novel, is a certain free emotion—a *cri du cœur*, which is there, but fettered down, never quite escaping—and a certain charm, which disengages itself from the very finest literature, softening the outlines like the softness of air. Yet, after all, what an achievement it remains!"—The Athenaeum on "English Literature in 1894."

Second Edition, crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

MODERN PAINTING. By George MOORE.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

THE STRIKE at ARLINGFORD.

Play in Three Acts. By GEORGE MOORE.

Crown 8vo, half-antique, paper boards, 3s. 6d.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD for 1894.

By WILLIAM ARCHER. With an Introduction by GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, and a Synopsis of Play-bills of 1894 by GEORGE H. HIBBERT.

[Ready March 16.]

May still be had, uniform with the above, 3s. 6d.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD for 1893.

By WILLIAM ARCHER.

CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE SERIES.

Edited by HAVELOCK ELLIS.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. per Volume; half-morocco, 6s. 6d.

THE ORIGINS of INVENTION. A

Study of Industry among Primitive Peoples. By OTIS T. MASON, A.M., Ph.D. [Just ready.]

WORKS BY THE LATE

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

LAYS of the HIGHLANDS and

ISLANDS. By J. S. BLACKIE. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.

LIFE of BURNS. By J. S. Blackie.

(In the "Great Writers" Series.) Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.; demy 8vo, 2s. 6d.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

DUNBAR: being a Selection from the

Poems of an Old Makar, adapted for Modern Readers. By HUGH HALIBURTON. Author of "Hornet in Homespun," &c. [Ready.]

NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY.

Gravure Edition, crown 8vo, antique paper, 2s. 6d. per vol.

ELSIE VENNER: a Romance of

Destiny. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. With Frontispiece in Photogravure from a Drawing by T. Eyre Macklin. [Ready.]

THE SCOTT LIBRARY.

Crown 8vo, gilt top, cloth elegant, 1s. 6d. per vol.

HEINE in ART and LETTERS.

Selected and Translated by ELIZABETH A. SHARP. [Ready.]

LONDON: WALTER SCOTT, LIMITED, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

ELKIN MATHEWS'S NEW BOOKS IN BELLES-LETTRES.

POEMS. By Lionel Johnson. With a Title Design by H. F. Horne. Printed at the Chiswick Press on Hand-made paper. Square post 8vo, 5s. net. [Just published.]

DUBLIN VERSES. By Members of

TRINITY COLLEGE. Selected and Edited by H. A. HINKSON, late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin. Pot 4to, 5s. net. [Just published.]

Includes Contributions by the following:—Aubrey de Vere, Sir Stephen de Vere, Oscar Wilde, J. K. Ingram, A. P. Graves, J. Tol-hunter, W. E. H. Lecky, T. W. Rolleston, Edward Dowden, G. A. Greene, Savage-Armstrong, Douglas Hyde, R. Y. Terrell, G. N. Plunkett, W. Macneish Dixon, William Wilkins, George Wilkins, and Edwin Hamilton.

PANSIES: a Book of Poems. By

MAY PROBYN. With a Title Design by Minnie Mathews. Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d. net. [Just published.]

Miss Probyn's earlier volumes, "Poems," and "A Ballad of the Road," were published in 1881 and 1883. They attracted considerable attention at the time. Miss Probyn, however, did not follow them up with other volumes, and, except in magazines and anthologies, she has been silent for the last ten years.

THE ELIZABETHAN HAMLET: a

Study of the Sources, and of Shakespeare's Environment, to show that the Mad Scenes had a Comic Aspect now ignored. By JOHN CORBIN. With a Prefatory Note by F. YORK POWELL. Pot 4to, 3s. 6d. net.

The book is a study of the sources of "Hamlet." Mr. Corbin's general standpoint is that Shakespeare naturally wrote the drama for Elizabethan audiences. They in their time saw just in what to u would seem only the severest tragedy.

LONDON: ELKIN MATHEWS, VIGO STREET, W.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

THE DUC DE LAUZUN.

The Court Life of Louis XV.

From the French of GASTON MAUGRAS.

With a Portrait. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, 12s. 6d.

Extract from Preface.

"In 1811 the Imperial police authorities were informed that a manuscript left by the Duc de Lauzun was about to be printed, and would give rise to great scandal. The manuscript was seized. Queen Hortense desired to read it, and succeeded in obtaining the loan of it for a few days. She had it copied in all haste; the original MS. was then returned to the Minister of Police, and burnt, it was said, in the Emperor's private room and under his very eyes."

These memoirs are taken from the copy made by Queen Hortense, public archives, and private documents. London: Osgood, McILVAINE & Co., 45, Albemarle Street, W.

THE AUTOTYPE FINE-ART GALLERY,

74, New Oxford Street, London,

Is remarkable for its Display of Copies of Celebrated Works of

THE GREAT MASTERS.

Reproductions of the most important Paintings in the following Collections:—

NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON,	LOUVRE, PARIS,
BUCKINGHAM PALACE,	LUXEMBOURG, PARIS,
WINDSOR CASTLE,	ROYAL GALLERY, DRESDEN,
UFFIZI, FLORENCE,	HERMITAGE, ST. PETERSBURG,
PITTI, FLORENCE,	BURGO,
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, FLORENCE,	PRADO, MADRID,
AMSTERDAM,	VATICAN, ROME,
THE HAGUE,	HAARLEM,
	FRANKFORT,

AND THE PARIS SALONS.

A LARGE COLLECTION of EXAMPLES of MODERN FRENCH and ENGLISH ART in SELECTED FRAMES suitable for HALL, LIBRARY, DRAWING-ROOM, BOUDOIR, &c.

The Autotype Fine-Art Catalogue, of 181 pages, with Illustrated Supplement, containing 68 Miniature Photographs of notable Autotypes, post free, ONE SHILLING.

AUTOTYPE: a DECORATIVE and EDUCATIONAL ART. NEW PAMPHLET—FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY, LONDON.

WORKS BY DR. MACLAREN.

NEW WORK BY DR. MACLAREN, D.D.
Crown 8vo, cloth boards, price 5s., post free.
THE WEARIED CHRIST, and other Sermons. By Rev. ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D.D.
"Very frank in tone, and modern in application."

"They show the same wonderful fertility of apt and beautiful illustrations, the same exquisite use of language, and the same direct hear-searching power which we are accustomed to find in all Dr. MacLaren's works."

Bookman.

Uniform with the above, price 5s., post free.
PAUL'S PRAYERS, and other Sermons.
"As striking and suggestive as any Dr. MacLaren has published.....The book is full of helpful thoughts."

British Weekly.

Uniform with the above, price 5s., post free.
THE GOD of the AMEN, and other Sermons.

"Replete with a keen spiritual insight, combined with an aptness of illustration and beauty of diction which cannot fail to both impress and charm the reader."—*Methodist Times*

Uniform with the above, price 5s., post free.
THE HOLY of HOLIES: a Series of Sermons on the 14th, 15th, and 16th Chapters of the Gospel by John.

"Every sermon glows with unction, and shows intense power."—*Methodist Recorder.*

Uniform with the above, price 5s., post free.
THE UNCHANGING CHRIST, and other Sermons.

"Few preachers combine so many elements of effective pulpit address."—*Independent.*

LONDON: ALEXANDER & SHEPHEARD, PUBLISHERS,
21 and 22, FURNIVAL STREET, E.C.; and all Booksellers.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK,
Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London
TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS repayable on demand.
TWO PER CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.
STOCKS, SHARES, and ANNUITIES purchased and sold.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

For the encouragement of Thrift the Bank receives small sums on deposit, and allows interest monthly on each completed £1

BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE
FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH.

BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND
FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

VINOLIA

ALLAYS ITCHING, CHAPS, AND
CHILBLAINS.

An efficacious, sanitary, harmless cream, 1s. 1½d.

BREAKFAST OR SUPPER.

EPPS'S
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
COCOA

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

BRAND'S
ESSENCE
OF BEEF
FOR INVALIDS.

This article, which is made from ENGLISH BEEF only, has been in use for nearly half a century, and is constantly prescribed by the most Eminent Physicians all over the world.

Full Price Lists of Invalid Preparations free on application to
BRAND & CO., MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.

THEATRES.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors and Managers, A. & S. Gatti.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, THE FATAL CARD. Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Murray Carson, Charles Fulton, W. L. Abingdon, Richard Purdon, and Harry Nicholls; Mesdames Vane, Laura Linden, Sophie Larkin, and Miss Millward.

AVENUE THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 8, DANDY DICK WHITTINGTON. Messrs. John F. Sheridan, Robert Pateman, Henry Wright, Roland Cunningham, F. Vaughan, A. J. Evelyn, H. M. Wenman; Misses Ethel Haydon, Florence Levey, Gracie Whiteford, Maude Fisher, Ellen Goss, Bertha Meyers, and Miss May Kohé.

COMEDY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOWING THE WIND. Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. H. B. Irving, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. C. W. Garthorne, Mr. Will Dennis, Mr. Chandler, Mr. J. Byron; Miss Kate Phillips, Miss Alice Kingsley, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, and Miss Evelyn Millard. At 8, A BREEZY MORNING.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fredk. Kerr, Mr. C. P. Little, Mr. Ben Webster, Mr. E. Dagnall; Miss Fanny Coleman, Miss Gertrude Kingston, Miss Nina Boucicault, and Miss Mary Moore.

DALY'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, AN ARTIST'S MODEL. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Letty Lind, Lenora Braham, Marie Studholme, Nina Cadiz, Hetty Hamer, Sybil Grey, Louie Pounds, Kate Cannon, Alice Dannon, Nellie Gregory, Kate Adams, Lettice Fairfax, and Lottie Venné; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Eric Lewis, Yorke Stephens, W. Blakeley, Lawrence D'Orsay, Maurice Parkoa, Farren Souta, E. M. Robson, Gilbert Porteous, Conway Dixon.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sir Augustus Harris, Sole Lessee and Manager.
TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.30, DICK WHITTINGTON. Messrs. Dan Leno, Herbert Campbell, Griffiths Bros., Spry and Austen; Mesdames Ada Blanche, Marie Montrose, Lily Harold, Agnes Hewitt, Madge Lucas, Eva Westlake, Lila Clay's Ladies' Band.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 8, THE SHOP GIRL. Messrs. Seymour Hicks, Frank Wiceler, George Grossmith, Jun., Colin Coop, Cairns James, George Mudie, Robert Nambry, Willie Wardle, and Arthur Williams; Misses Katie Seymour, Maria Davis, Kate Cutler, L. Belmore, A. Astor, M. Hoppe, T. Sinden, and Marie Halton.

GARRICK THEATRE.

Mr. John Hare, Lessee and Manager.
At 8, THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH, by A. W. Pirero. Mr. John Hare, Mr. Forbes Robertson; Miss Calhoun, Miss Jeffreys, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Lessee, W. S. Penley.
CHARLEY'S AUNT. By Brandon Thomas.
EVERY EVENING, at 9. Preceded, at 8, by THE JOURNEY'S END.
Matinee every Saturday, at 3.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 8, AN IDEAL HUSBAND. Messrs. Lewis Waller, Alfred Bishop, C. H. Brookfield, Cosmo Stuart, Stanford, Denne, Meyrick, Goodhart, and Charles H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Fanny Brough, Maude Millett, Florence West, Vane Featherstone, Helen Forsyth, and Julia Neilson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.
THIS EVENING, at 8, KING ARTHUR. Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Messrs. Forbes Robertson, Cooper, Tyars, Hague, Melish, Lacy, Buckley, Knight, Harvey, Valentine, Belmore, Tabb; Misses Genevieve Ward, Ashwell, Hughes, Milten.

LYRIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, HIS EXCELLENCY. Mesdames Alice Barnett, Gertrude Aylward, May Cross, and Nancy McIntosh; Messrs. Rutland Barrington, Charles Kenningham, John L. Hay, Arthur Playfair, Augustus Cramer, and George Grossmith.

OPERA COMIQUE (INDEPENDENT THEATRE).

At 8.30, A MAN'S LOVE, a play in three acts by J. C. de Vos. Mr. Herbert Fleming; Miss Winifred Fraser, Miss Mary Keegan, and Miss Jay Lupton. To be followed by SALVÉ, in one act, by Mrs. Oscar Beringer.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, GENTLEMAN JOE (The Hansom Caddy), Mr. Arthur Roberts, Messrs. William Philp, E. Vernon, E. H. Kelly, E. Thorne, P. Roxborough, and W. H. Denny; Mesdames Aida Jenoure, Kate Cutler, Clara Jucks, Sadie Jerome, C. Benton, E. Ellerslie, A. Ford, Ellas Dee, and Kitty Loftus.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Sir Augustus Harris.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, HANSEL AND GRETEL. Madame Julia Lennox, Miss Marie Elba, Miss Jeanne Douste, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Marie du Padat, Miss Jessie Hudleston, and Mr. Charles Copland.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Lessee, Miss Kate Santley.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THAT TERRIBLE GIRL. Miss Hope Booth, Misses Kitty Leslie, Lillie McIntyre, Ida Hazledan, Ida Heron; Messrs. Edward Lauri, Hatfield, Glover, Wyvel, Hamilton, Bond, and Mr. George Giddens. At 7.45, HER GUARDIAN.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Herbert Waring, Allan Aynesworth, H. H. Vincent, Arthur Royston, Frank Dymall, F. Kinsey Peile; Mesdames Rose Leclercq, Irene Vanbrugh, Evelyn Millard, Elliott Page, Mrs. George Cannings. At 8.20, IN THE SEASON.

STRAND THEATRE.

Mr. E. F. Bradley, Manager.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new farcical comedy, entitled A LOVING LEGACY. By F. W. Sidney. Mr. William H. Day, Mr. Oswald Yorko, Mr. Mark Kinghorne, Mr. J. A. Rosier, and Mr. Alfred Malby; Miss May Whitty, Miss Nancy Noel, Miss Katie Lee, and Miss Lizzie Henderson, &c. Preceded, at 8.10, by SALT TEARS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, THOROUGHbred. Messrs. John Billington, Henry Westland, George Shelton, C. M. Lowne, E. A. Coventry, Fitzroy Morgan, F. Arlton; Misses Henrietta Watson, F. Fordyce, Cora Poole, Eliza Johnstone. At 8, THE SECRET.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 9, THE NEW BOY. Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Messrs. J. Beauchamp, S. Warden, K. Douglas, T. Palmer, F. Volpe, T. Kingston, A. Helmore, J. L. Mackay; Mesdames Gladys Homfrey, May Palfrey, Edmé Beringer, Helena Dacre. At 8.15, HAL, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

NOW READY, large crown 8vo, nearly 800 pages, cloth, 6s., post free.

HISTORY OF THE FREE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND.
FROM THE REFORMATION TO 1851.

By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

With a Continuation to 1891, by CHAS. S. MIALL.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—"It is essential that Dissenters and Methodist Churchmen should know why they stand apart from the National Establishment, and this knowledge can only come through the study of the ecclesiastical history of the last 300 years. . . . We ought to be specially grateful to Mr. Skeats and Mr. Miall for the light which they have shed upon the experiences of the Nonconformists of England."

TIMES.—"As a complete exposition of the history of Dissent, from the Nonconformist point of view, it is no doubt certain to retain its reputation."

LONDON: ALEXANDER & SHEPHEARD, 21 and 22, FURNIVAL STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.
For Mutual Life Assurance.
Invested Funds £4,700,000
Paid in Claims £9,000,000
Death Duties provided for by Life Assurance.

PROFITS.—The whole are divided amongst the Assured. Already divided, £1,600,000.

At the division in 1892 there were nearly eight hundred Policies in respect of which not only were the Premiums entirely extinguished, but also Annuities were granted or Cash Bonuses paid, whilst in the case of many Policies the original sums assured are now more than doubled by the Bonus Additions. Applications for Agencies invited.

48, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

ARNHEM SUTHER, Actuary and Secretary.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BOOKSELLERS,
BOOK EXPORTERS,
BOOK BINDELS,
AND
LIBRARIANS.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN,
AND SPANISH BOOKS.

THE LARGEST STOCK in the WORLD.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, Limited.

30 TO 34, NEW OXFORD STREET,

241, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W., and

48, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.,
LONDON;

And 10 to 12, BARTON ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. J. C. DRUMMOND & CO.,
ART REPRODUCERS.

14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.
Are the sole representatives in Great Britain of
HERR HANFSTAENGL, of Munich,
the well-known Artist in PHOTOGRAPHY, now patronised by the
leading London Art Publishing Firms. A large Collection of Im-
portant Plates always on view.

Process Blocks for the purpose of Ordinary
Book Illustrations.

Messrs. DRUMMOND & CO. supply the cheapest and best Processes
in the market, which are specially adapted to meet the wants of
Antiquarians, Archaeologists, and those engaged in the investigation
and publication of Parochial and Diocesan Records.

J. C. DRUMMOND & CO. invite attention to their
Improved Rapid Photo-Mechanical Process
for the reproduction of Works of Art, Original MSS., Designs,
Lace Manufactures, Photographs, Views, Book Illustrations,
Artistic Advertisements, Catalogues, &c., &c., at a moderate cost.
Specimens and price list on Application.

Offices: 14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN LONDON

LIVERPOOL.

By Order of the Rev. J. FARNWORTH ANDERSON.
Unusually fine and important COLLECTION of RARE and
VALUABLE PROOF ETCHINGS, embracing many that
are now entirely out of print, and including a number of the
most famous examples of this well-patronised and revived art, which
is now carried to so high a standard of excellence; high-class
Oil Paintings and Water-colour Drawings, including examples of
B. W. Leader, A.R.A., W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A., J. B. B. Foster,
T. B. Hardy, J. W. Daker, A.R.A., H. Moore, A.R.A.,
and others of note.

BY MESSRS. BRANCH & LEETE,

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th, and THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at
1 o'clock each day, in the HANOVER ROOMS, HANOVER
STREET, LIVERPOOL.

THE Magnificent COLLECTION of
Choice PROOF ETCHINGS and MEZZOTINTS, in the finest
states, on Japanese, vellum and Whatman papers, and a few ex-
ceptionally fine PHOTOGRAPHY, collected with great assiduity
by the Rev. J. Farnworth Anderson, who has recently removed to
Northumberland. Catalogues will be ready in due course, and may be
had on application to Messrs. BRANCH & LEETE, Liverpool.

CATALOGUES

FOREIGN BOOKS and PERIODICALS
promptly supplied on moderate terms.

CATALOGUES on application.

DULAU & CO., 37, SOHO SQUARE.

FOREIGN BOOKS AT FOREIGN PRICES.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE,
Importers of Foreign Books,

14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
20, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH,

AND
7, BROAD STREET, OXFORD.

CATALOGUES post free on application.

TH. WOHLLEBEN,
FOREIGN BOOKSELLER,

45, GREAT RUSSELL STREET

(Opposite the British Museum),

Supplies all FOREIGN BOOKS and PERIODICALS at the most
moderate prices.

Catalogues on application.

TOWER PUBLISHING CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Ready shortly, price 6s.

ZORAIDA: a Romance of the Harem
and the Desert. By WILLIAM LE QUEUX, Author
of "The Great War in England." With illustrations
by H. Piffard.

Ready shortly, price 6s.

THE TOWER ROMANCE SERIES.

Vol. 1. **A TORQUAY MARRIAGE.**

By G. RAYLEIGH and E. VICARS.

[Ready March 31.

Vol. 2. **IN QUEST of a NAME.** By

Mrs. HENRY WYLDE.

[Ready April 15.

Now ready, paper covers, price 1s.

BLOOD is THICKER than WATER.

By GEOFFREY DANYERS. A Vision of the re-united
Anglo-Saxondom asserting the Dominion of the Seas.
A Political Dream.

"The story is cleverly written, and as its central idea
must recommend itself to many readers, the book is sure of
success."—*Scotsman*.

Now ready, Sixth Edition, price 6s.

THE CAPTAIN of the MARY ROSE.

By W. LAIRD CLOWES, U.S. Institute. With illus-
trations by Chevalier de Martino and F. T. Jane.

"A clever book. Mr. Clowes is pre-eminent for literary
touch and practical knowledge of naval affairs."
Daily Chronicle.

Now ready, Ninth Edition, price 6s.

THE GREAT WAR in ENGLAND in

1897. By WILLIAM LE QUEUX. With a Criticism by
Lord ROBERTS, V.C. Illustrated by T. Crowther and
Capt. C. Field.

TOWER PUBLISHING Co., Limited, 95, Minories, E.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL

FRENCH LECTURESHIP.

SALARY, £400 A YEAR.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of FRENCH LECTURER
at University College, Liverpool, to be forwarded, with testimonials,
to the College Registrar, not later than April 27. The Lecturer will be
required to commence his duties on the 1st of October.

The appointment is for five years.
For all particulars, apply to the REGISTRAR.

THE UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREWS

GRANTS THE

DIPLOMA and TITLE of LL.A. to WOMEN.

The subjects of Examination may be selected from any seven out of
thirty different subjects, the standard being the same as that for the
M.A. Degree. The centres of examination are St. Andrews, Aberdeen,
Bedford, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Cork,
Dublin, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Inverness, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool,
London, Loughborough, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Paisley,
Truro, &c.

For Prospectus, &c., apply to the SECRETARY, LL.A. Scheme, the
University, St. Andrews, N.B.

UNIVERSITY of WALES.

The University Court will shortly appoint MATRICULATION
EXAMINERS, as follows:—

TWO in ENGLISH LANGUAGE and the HISTORY of ENGLAND
and WALES.

TWO in LATIN.

TWO in MATHEMATICS.

ONE in each of the following:—GREEK, WELSH, FRENCH,
GERMAN, DYNAMICS, CHEMISTRY, BOTANY.

Particulars will be furnished by the REGISTRAR of the University
care of Messrs. Faithfull & Owen, 11, Victoria Street, London, S.W., to
whom applications must be sent on or before March 22nd.

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL.—

AN EXAMINATION will take place at Uppingham on the 3rd,
4th, and 5th of April, 1895, for SIX OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS, two of
£70 per annum, two of £50 per annum, two of £30 per annum, each
tenable at the School. Candidates entertained free of charge if applica-
tion be made by 15th March, 1895.

ELTHAM COLLEGE, KENT.

THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

TWELVE OPEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS (£40 to £200) on
April 8th, 9th, and 10th.—Apply to the HEAD MASTER.

SEDBERGH SCHOOL REGISTER.—

I should be very grateful for NAMES of OLD SED-
BERGHIAN before 1850, or for Letters Relating to the School.—
B. WILSON, Sedburgh, Yorkshire.

GUYS' HOSPITAL.—PRELIMINARY

SCIENTIFIC (M.B. Lond.) CLASSES are held throughout the
year. Special instruction is given for the July Examination. Fee
10 Guineas.

GUYS' HOSPITAL.—ENTRANCE

SCHOLARSHIPS in September, 1895. FIVE OPEN
SCHOLARSHIPS, Two (£150 and £200) in Science, and Three (£100, £50,
and £50) in Arts.
Particulars and copies of Examination Papers, on application to the
DEAN, Guy's Hospital.

Ask to See Specimen Copy.

FIRST PART NOW READY.

THE NEW ART SERIAL.

THE MOST EXHAUSTIVE WORK
EVER PUBLISHED.

THE HISTORY OF MODERN PAINTING.

Over 2,300 Pages and 1,300 Illustrations

Describes and Illustrates the Art of

England,
Norway & Sweden,
Holland,
Italy,
France,
Scotland,

Russia,
Belgium,
Spain,
Germany,
America,
Japan, &c.

PART I. is devoted to HOGARTH, REYNOLDS,
GAINSBOROUGH, GOYA, WATTEAU GREUZE, ANGELICA
KAUFMAN, and the Classical Reaction in Germany.

In 36 Monthly Parts, 1s. net; or 16 Monthly
Parts, Half-a-Crown net.

LONDON:

HENRY & CO., 93, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

Of all Booksellers and Newsagents.

Write for Illustrated Prospectus.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President—The Right Hon. Sir M. E. GRANT DUFF, G.C.S.I.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, at 4.30 P.M., the following Paper will
be read—"THE ENGLISH NOUVEAUX RICHES in the XIVth
CENTURY," by ALICE LAW.

HUBERT HALL, Hon. Secretary.

Museum of Practical Geology,
Jermyn Street, S.W.

ANCIENT ART.—TALFOURD ELY,

M.A., F.S.A., will give (by permission) a PUBLIC LECTURE
on "ANCIENT PORTAINTURE" in the LECTURE THEATRE,
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, at 5 p.m. on TUESDAY,
MARCH 20th. The Lecture will be illustrated by the Osphrydion
Lantern. Mr. ELY will also give DEMONSTRATIONS at 2.45 p.m.,
on MARCH 29th, on the Casts from the Antique in South Kensington
Museum; and on APRIL 2nd, on the Portrait Sculpture in the British
Museum (by permission).

For details and Tickets, price 1s. 6d. (for Teachers and Schools, 5s.),
write to Mr. ELY, 73, Parliament Hill Road, Hampstead, N.W. The
Public will be admitted to the Lecture, on March 29th, without pay-
ment or tickets.

Crown 8vo, with 40 Woodcuts, price 3s. 6d.

A FEW CHAPTERS in ASTRONOMY.

By CLAUDIUS KENNEDY, M.A.

"This gives some ingenious and intelligible explanations of various
well-known phenomena, which are not treated of fully in the usual
text-books."—*Observer*.

"The idea of this book is a very good one.... On the whole, this little
work will be found of great assistance to students of mathematical
astronomy, and we can strongly recommend it to their attention."
Philosophical Magazine.

TAYLOR & FRANCIS, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA,

including Ceylon and Burmah. Published under the authority
of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by W. T.
BLANFORD. Medium 8vo, with numerous Woodcuts.

MAMMALIA. By W. T. BLANFORD, F.R.S. 1 vol., com-
plete, price £1.

FISHES. By F. DAX, C.I.E., LL.D. 2 vols., price £1 each.

BIRDS. By EUGENE W. OATES, F.Z.S. Vol. I., price £1;
Vol. II., price 15s.

REPTILIA and BATRACHIA. By G. A. BOULENGER.
1 vol., complete, price £1.

MOTHS. By G. F. HAMPTON. Vols. I., II., and III., price
£1 each.

London: TAYLOR & FRANCIS, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.
Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co. Bombay: Thacker & Co., Limited.
Berlin: R. Friedländer & Sohn, Carlstrasse 11.

POPULAR EDITION, WITH PORTRAIT.

Large 4to, price 6d.

JOSEPH MAZZINI: a Memoir by E. A. V.,
with Two Essays by MAZZINI: "THOUGHTS on
DEMOCRACY" and "THE DUTIES of MAN."

London: ALEXANDER & SHEPHERD, Farnival Street, E.C.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S LIST.

NEW EDITIONS.

EDITED BY MR. GOSSE.

NOLLEKENS and his TIMES.

By JOHN THOMAS SMITH, formerly Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. In 1 vol., demy 8vo, with Portrait, 12s.

"Frankness is one of the charms of the book, but its main interest at the present day lies in the amount of excellent gossip it contains, whether about Johnson, Reynolds, Angelica Kaufman, Roubiliac, and other prominent persons, or about the every-day life of every-day people."—*Times*.

EDITED BY MRS. BOND.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS;

or, Mirth and Marvels. By THOMAS INGOLDSBY, Esq. Edited, with Notes, by Mrs. EDWARD A. BOND, with a Brief Memoir of her Father, and also a Note on the Bibliography of the Legends. With the Illustrations on Steel of Cruikshank and Leech, and on Wood of Tenniel, Du Maurier, Doyle, &c., and a Portrait of Mr. Barham. This Edition also contains a Reproduction of a Water-Colour, by Cruikshank, hitherto unpublished. In 3 vols., demy 8vo, 31s. 6d.

NOW READY.

The HISTORY of the FRENCH

REVOLUTION (1789-1800). By LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS. Translated by FREDERICK SHOBERL. New Edition, with 50 Illustrations on Steel. In 5 vols., demy 8vo, 45s.

NOW READY.

THE HISTORY of ROME. By

THEODOR MOMMSEN. Translated by WILLIAM PURDIE DICKSON, D.D., LL.D. A New and Cheaper Edition, Revised. In 5 vols., crown 8vo, 37s. 6d.

NEW NOVELS.

Each in One Vol., crown 8vo, 6s.

NOW READY.

THE MODEL of CHRISTIAN

GAY. By HORACE ANNESLEY VACHEL.

"An excellent story of life in California. The author is exceedingly successful in dealing with character. The book is full of interesting, often exciting, situations, from a lynching to a fight with a bear."—*Yorkshire Post*.

"A very well-written and interesting story, in which one is glad to find no touch of psychological nastiness. The phases of Californian life which Mr. Vachel chooses to depict are, indeed, much concerned with human nature's seamy side; but the author's handling shows discretion and restraint."—*Globe*.

NOW READY.

A PARSON at BAY. By HAROLD

VALLINGS, Author of "The Transgression of Terence Clancy," &c.
"A story abounding in new features and palpitating with human interest.....Simply a *chef d'œuvre* of its sort."—*Daily Telegraph*.

NOW READY.

THE MERMAID. A Love Tale

By L. DOUGALL, Author of "Beggars All," &c.

"A boldly, thoroughly romantic story."—*World*.
"The scenery, the atmosphere, and the people of this story have the inestimable quality of freshness."—*Scotsman*.

THE NEW ISSUE OF

THE NOVELS of MRS. HENRY WOOD. MRS. HALLIBURTON'S TROUBLES.

(120,000th Thousand)

is Now Ready as follows:—

In red cloth, gold lettered on side, similar to the 3s. 6d. Edition, price 2s. 6d.

In green cloth, gold lettered on back, but with a plainer binding, price 2s.

To be followed at regular monthly intervals by the other Stories in the Series.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, New Burlington Street
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

THE HISTORY of ENGLISH LAW.

By Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., M.A., LL.D., Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND, LL.D., Downing Professor of the Laws of England in the University of Cambridge, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo, 2 vols., 40s. [Nearly ready.]

EURIPIDES, the RATIONALIST: a

Study in the History of Art and Religion. By A. W. VERRALL, Litt.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Demy 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

DE HIERARCHIA ANGLICANA.

DISSERTATIO APOLOGETICA. Auctoribus EDUARDO DENNY, A.M., et T. A. LACEY, A.M., Præfante R. D. SARISBURIENSI, Epō. Demy 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW, A

MANUAL of. By T. A. WALKER, M.A., LL.D. of the Middle Temple; Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge. Demy 8vo, 9s. [Nearly ready.]

INTERNATIONAL LAW, CHAPTERS

on the PRINCIPLES of. By J. WESTLAKE, Q.C., M.A., Whewell Professor of International Law. Demy 8vo, 10s.

CATALOGUE of the GREEK MANU-

SCRIPTS on MOUNT ATHOS. By SPYR. P. LAMBROS, Professor of History in the University of Athens. Vol. I. Demy 4to, 21s. net.

THE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS of

the ANCIENT GREEKS. By B. E. HAMMOND, Fellow and Lecturer, Trinity College, Cambridge, University Lecturer in History. Demy 8vo, 4s.

BRITISH POLICY, GROWTH of. By

the late Sir J. R. SEELEY, K.C.M.G., M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. 2 vols., crown 8vo. [In the press.]

THE JĀTAKA. Translated from the

Pali under the superintendence of Professor E. B. COWELL. To be published in Seven or Eight Volumes. Royal 8vo, each 12s. 6d. net; to Subscribers to the Series who have paid their Subscription before the publication of each volume, 10s. net.

Vol. I. Translated by ROBERT CHALMERS. 12s. 6d. net. [Now ready.]

Vol. II. Translated by W. H. D. ROUSE. [In preparation.]

Vol. III. Translated by H. T. FRANCIS and R. A. NEIL. [In preparation.]

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SERIES.

General Editor: G. W. PROTHERO, Litt.D., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh.

NEW VOLUME NOW READY.

OUTLINES of ENGLISH INDUS-

TRIAL HISTORY. By W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and E. A. McARTHUR, Lecturer at Girton College. 4s.

THE REVOLUTIONARY and NAPO-

LEONIC ERA, 1789-1815. By J. H. ROSE, M.A., late Scholar of Christ's College. With Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

IN PREPARATION.

THE EUROPEANS in INDIA, from

the Invasion of Alexander to the Present Time. By H. MORSE STEPHENS, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

THE FOUNDATION of the GERMAN

EMPIRE, 1815-1871. By J. W. HEADLAM, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

The HISTORY of the AUSTRALASIAN

COLONIES, from their Foundation to the year 1893. By E. JENKS, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Professor of Law in University College, Liverpool.

THE UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

1765-1865. By E. CHANNING, Professor of History in the University of Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE NATURAL SCIENCE MANUALS.

PHYSICAL SERIES.

General Editor: R. T. GLAZE BROOK, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Assistant Director of the Cavendish Laboratory.

MECHANICS: an Elementary Text-

Book, Theoretical and Practical, for Colleges and Schools. By R. T. GLAZE BROOK. Crown 8vo.

Part I. DYNAMICS. 4s. | Part II. STATICS. 3s.

A NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR for BEGIN-

NERS. By ALFRED S. WEST, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Extra fcap. 8vo, 1s. [Pitt Press Series.]

LONDON: C. J. CLAY & SONS,
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
AVE MARIA LANE.

NEW POETRY.

POEMS: Dramatic and

Lyrical. Second Series. By LORD DE TABLEY. Crown 8vo, uniform in binding with the First Series, 5s. net. [Just published.]

"There is the ring of true poetry in Lord De Tabley's verses, together with fine classical feeling and rare mastery of metrical expression."—*Times*.

"Interesting all through, and penetrated with a feeling of nature, a deep sense of beauty and sympathetic insight into the sorrows and pleasures of the human heart."—*Daily Chronicle*.

"Lord De Tabley has seldom, if ever, risen to a finer lyric rapture than in these verses."—*Star*.

"A poet who is pre-eminently a scholar, and who has been winning a place in English literature by slow degrees for thirty years past. We part with reluctance from a volume which is not qualified to win popularity, but which cannot fail to increase, among the true lovers of literature, the fame of its distinguished author."—*Saturday Review*.

"The volume, as a whole, will delight lovers of poetry, and confirm its author's reputation."—*Scotsman*.

"The lyrical element in the volume is particularly sweet and spontaneous. The invocation strikes a highly impressive note, as also the beautiful 'Ode to a Star.'"—*Realist*.

"We have not for a long time seen a volume of verse in which even accomplishment of form was united to such a real and constant presence of the poetic spirit."—*Manchester Guardian*.

"In his former volume there was a good deal of poetry, which had distinctly the ring of true metal, and its merits were practically recognised by the public in a speedy demand for a second edition. In the collection now published there is enough to place him above all but three or four contemporary verse-writers."—*Morning Post*.

"Should win him many friends. The echoes of old metres and old sentiments have no weak ring, for the immediate inspiration is always genuine."—*Sketch*.

"Of Lord De Tabley's treatment of classic beauty, his love of ancient forms, of the beautiful, divine myth, we cannot speak too highly. One recognises in the poems before us the work of a master hand—a rare touch of imaginative insight and subtle fancy, and a singular charm, consisting partly in a pure and sweet lyric note, and partly in a command of unforced, yet poignant pathos."—*Stockport Advertiser*.

LYRICS. By Arthur

CHRISTOPHER BENSON. 530 Copies, fcap. 8vo, 5s. net. [Just published.]

"One of the most pleasing volumes of the kind that have been published for some time. [Speaking of 'The Robin and the Credence,' a Christmas poem.] We know nothing finer; and lovers of poetry will prize the book for that single piece alone."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"He is never commonplace, never simply imitative. This verse is both estimable and pleasure-giving in no ordinary degree. It has dignity of the really sculptural kind, not of that plaster-cast order rather common just now; it has distinct and accurate expression, and no small share of both pictorial and musical power."—*Manchester Guardian*.

"The book, as a whole, reaches a high level of literary excellence."—*Globe*.

POEMS. By John B. Tabb.

Square 16mo, 4s. 6d. net. [Just published.]

"The effort to stamp an individual thought on each poem in all its strength is combined with a delicacy of shading which shows the growing richness of the inner life of New England society with singular force."—*Spectator*.

"Delightful, because natural and instinctive. They have the *cachet* of individuality which is so prevalently absent from contemporary verse."—*Daily Chronicle*.

ROSEMARY for REMEM-

BRANCE. By MARY BROTHERTON. Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d. net. [Just published.]

"Full of melodious verse. The sonnets are finished and beautiful and, like all the other poems, display originality of thought and conception. Perhaps the final sonnet is, in its pathetic simplicity, the finest."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

"A rarely beautiful volume of verse."—*Realist*.

IN a GARDEN; and other

Poems. By H. C. BEECHING. Crown 8vo, 5s. net. [Just published.]

JOHN LANE, THE BODLEY HEAD, VIGO STREET,
LONDON, W.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1895.

No. 1193, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

LITERATURE.

Greek Studies. By Walter Pater. (Macmillans.)

MR. PATER reminds me of the poets whom Plato would have escorted in their crowns and singing-robos to the frontier of the ideal state and there dismissed, very courteously and with profound regret. *Video meliora.* But the charm is strong when such a master of imaginative prose, *musæo contingens cuncta lepore*, invades familiar places, as one thought them, with his transforming magic, and all grows new. The wise Ulysses, unlike the deaf adder of the Psalmist, stopped not his own ears, but those of his companions, when the Siren sang; yet he had bidden them bind his hands and feet to the mast, lest he should fling himself to his ruin. With a similar precaution, or, like Plato's materialist, with a steady grasp of stocks and stones, I listen to the charmer.

To yield to his guidance with a certain reserve and suspense of judgment, which may pass into a positive suspicion of romance, is to do him no wrong. His scholarship is profound, to the extent of a curious and baffling erudition, which provokes a pleasant wonder at the strangeness of his allusions, without pedantry or parade of learning. The central thought of the book is not original, though it may never have been so well formulated before. We find no array of notes, and few citations of authorities; but these do not enter into the plan of the book, which is not a manual of archaeology, but a collection of short essays and lectures, each a complete and intelligible work of art. The matter is strictly conditioned by the form, and there is no superfluity of raw material.

But the materials are handled in a manner so intensely personal and peculiar that the result cannot seem, even to the most sympathetic reader, so true an impression of facts as it doubtless was to the writer himself. He has not only caught "the lighted side of things themselves": the "golden alchemy" of the poet is his, and he has added a romantic illumination of his own to the "dry light" of the ancients. The study of the early Renaissance imparts now and again a savour of the *quattrocento*, a Tuscan quaintness, to his apprehension of Greek myth. His love of the tender and lovely side of the Catholic religion, his knowledge of its rites and legends, prompt him with imagery and suggest analogies. It may be merely a word: the "second birth," the passion (implied, not actually named), the "resur-

rection," of Dionysus, in the sadder stories; the "invention" of Persephone; Demeter, a "mater dolorosa": or there may be such explicit allusions to Christian ceremony as are suggested by the Eleusinian mysteries and the symbolism of the vine.

Then there are more modern touches: even allusions, rare in Mr. Pater's works, to a contemporary. "Sick or sorry": the words are charged with reminiscences of Theocritus, St. Francis, Heine, in Arnold's essay. Is it too fanciful to trace in Demeter, "haunting the fields in spring," passing to and fro at all seasons among the country-folk, who "almost catch sight of her, at dawn or evening, in the nooks of the fragrant fields," a likeness to the "Scholar-Gipsy"? References, by way of illustration, to Corot and Millet, Donatello and Mino da Fiesole, Goethe and Wordsworth, call for no remark: except in so far as the continually recurring allusions to Florentine art testify to a preoccupation with the Renaissance period, which has coloured the writer's whole conception of the antique with a kind of inversion of the natural sequence. He knows his Vasari almost too well. The modern aspect of his thought is exemplified, not so much in his regret, more than once expressed, that Oxford athletes have not found their sculptor (though that, too, smacks rather of the new Hellenism, the new Olympic games, than of the old), as in his telling of stories: above all in the tale of Hippolytus. To relate the story of a childhood, with the touching, intimate details of daily sleep and waking, day dreams and early thoughts, in some quiet home in a village or ancient town, has always been a labour of love to the author of *Imaginary Portraits* and *Marius the Epicurean*. Nothing can be more beautiful than this last study of home-life and a mother's love; but the young Hippolytus is almost as modern a child as Florian Deleal, though his dwelling and its furniture are weird and very ancient; and there is just a hint of the manner of Hans Andersen in the picture of the boy

"as he sat at table, like the firstborn of King Theseus, with two wax-lights and a fire at dawn or nightfall dancing to the prattle and laughter, a bright child, never stupidly weary."

I like him better in repose, lying "in his cubicle hewn in the stone, the white fleeces heaped warmly round him," like the infant Perseus in the exquisite fragment of Simonides. After reading the whole tale of his adventures, one might take up Kingsley's *Heroes*, and find narratives better authenticated by the original literature, just because Kingsley had not Pater's gift of imagination, creating round every bare idea or fact a multitude of colours and sounds, a whole sensible world in which henceforth it dwells, for us as for him. This is one of the secrets of the charm of his style, pleading against austere and literal truth.

This, then, is one way of accounting for a certain strangeness in this interpretation of Greek literature and art: that they are not approached directly, studied in isolation and explained by themselves, in the manner, for instance, of Prof. Butcher's *Aspects of the*

Greek Genius. We may notice again, as in much of the author's work, a preference for minor deities; art not quite mature; in a former book Sparta, not Athens; now,

"not the later Athens, which is oftenest in our thoughts, the Athens of Pericles and Pheidias; but that little earlier Athens of Peisistratus, which the Persians destroyed, which some of us perhaps would rather have seen in its early simplicity than the greater one."

The study of origins is better than the analysis of decadence; but the materials for constructing a picture, say of life in a Greek village in the heroic age, are so incomplete that the student of them may be tempted into a waywardness, which would be corrected, in dealing with a more historical period, by a classical standard of truth and taste. I do not deny Mr. Pater's right to realise those early times in his own way. On the contrary, it is just the personal note in the book, the artist's vision, not the antiquary's, that makes it so delightful; and there is no pretension to infallibility.

There is one conception, as is pointed out in Mr. Shadwell's preface, which lies at the root of both parts of the book, uniting the essays on literature with those on sculpture. It is the conception of three phases in the life of myth, whether expressed in poetry or in plastic art. For instance,

"In the story of Demeter, as in all Greek myths, we may trace the action of three different influences, which have moulded it with varying effects, in three successive phases of its development. There is, first, its half-conscious, instinctive or mystical, phase, in which, under the form of an unwritten legend, living from mouth to mouth, and with details changing as it passes from place to place, there lie certain primitive impressions of the phenomena of the natural world. We may trace it next in its conscious, poetical, or literary phase, in which the poets become the depositaries of the vague instinctive product of the popular imagination, and handle it with a purely literary interest, fixing its outlines, and simplifying or developing its situations. Thirdly, the myth passes into the ethical phase, in which the persons and the incidents of the poetical narrative are realised as abstract symbols, because intensely characteristic examples, of moral or spiritual conditions."

In "The Myth of Demeter and Persephone" the threefold growth of the myth is elaborately traced, with literary illustrations drawn from the Homeric Hymn to Demeter, from Callimachus, Ovid, and Claudian, and a study of the sculpture described by Pausanias, the black Demeter of Phigalia, the later work at Eleusis, the statues of Praxiteles at Athens; lastly, the extant marbles from Cnidos, in the British Museum, are described and criticised in detail. The "Study of Dionysus" is less methodical. The thought is the same; but a greater freedom in the illustration of it, a play of fancy, infinitely graceful, in the language, suits the temper of the wandering god: now Eleutherios, the loosener of the lips and heart; now Zagreus, the Thracian hunter; always, in "the thoughts of people whose days go by beside the winepress and under the green and purple shadows," the *spiritual form* of the vine, twice born, of fire and dew. "Spiritual form" is borrowed from Blake, one of the moderns in whom Mr. Pater discerns a genuine survival of the

old, spontaneous symbolism: the temper of an earlier time, "in which every impression men received of the action of powers without or within them suggested to them the presence of a soul or will, like their own." It is important to understand the meaning attached by Mr. Pater to the phrase; for it explains much that may seem far-fetched and fanciful, to a less penetrating observer, in his interpretation of Greek sculpture.

"The supreme imagination—of Pheidias in sculpture—of Aeschylus in the drama"—created "a series of wondrous personalities; beautiful, perfectly understood, human outlines, embodying a strange, delightful, lingering sense of clouds and water and sun." "The mythical conception, projected at last, in drama or sculpture is . . . form, with hands and lips and opened eyelids—spiritual, as conveying to us, in that, the soul of rain, or of a Greek river, or of swiftness, or purity."

The phrase is explained by many instances—Pan, Hephaestus, Demeter, the Zeus of Olympia, in whom

"the genius of Pheidias had availed to shed, upon the gold and ivory of the physical form, the blandness, the breadth, the smile of the open sky; the mild heat of it still coming and going, in the face of the father of all the children of sunshine and shower; as if one of the great white clouds had composed itself into it, and looked down upon them thus, out of the midsummer noonday."

The writer supposes a sculptor to be presenting the image of Zeus of Dodona,

"who is in the trees and on the currents of the air. . . . Then the very soul of those moving, sonorous creatures would have passed through his hand into the eyes and hair of the image, as they can actually pass into the visible expression of those who have drunk deeply of them; as we may notice, sometimes, in our walks on mountain or shore."

The thought is Wordsworth's, as the name is Blake's, avowedly. So with Dionysus:

"Try to conceive the image of an actual person, in whom, somehow, all those impressions of the vine and its fruit, as the highest type of the life of the green sap, had become incorporate; all the scents and colours of its flower and fruit, and something of its curling foliage; the chances of its growth; the enthusiasm, the easy flow of more choice expression, as its juices mount within one; for the image is eloquent, too, in word, gesture, and glancing of the eyes, which seem to be informed by some soul of the vine within it; so conceive an image into which the beauty, 'born' of the vine, has passed; and you have the idea of Dionysus."

"The spiritual form," then, is interpreted; but why is it the form "of fire and dew"? The answer is contained in three pages of faultless beauty; seek it there, and dream of parching sun and runnels of cool water, and the juice of the grape, and the sap in all green things upon earth.

"The Bacchanals of Euripides" is appended, naturally, to the "Study of Dionysus"; whilst "Hippolytus Veiled" is connected, less closely, through Eleusis, with Demeter. As points of great interest, though subordinate to the legend of Hippolytus himself, we may notice the study of the Attic demes before the age of Theseus; the presentment of Artemis, just at the moment of transition, in her worshipper's belief about her, from the fierce Scythian

deity of the Amazon, his mother, to "the Goddess of the Ambrosial Courts," the object of his own chivalrous devotion; and, thirdly, Aphrodite,

"just then the best-served deity in Athens, with all its new wealth of colour and form, its gold and ivory, the acting, the music, the fantastic women, beneath the shadow of the great walls still rising steadily."

Surely these adornments are strange in the city of Theseus! One misses, in the list of them, the peacocks and apes of Solomon. But what pictures there are of town and country in the essay! Contrast the gloomy splendours of Phaedra's chapel with "the rude stone house" near Eleusis, where her rival dwelt:

"On the ledges of the grey cliffs above, the laurel groves, stem and foliage of motionless bronze, had spread their tents. Travellers bound northwards were glad to repose themselves there, and take directions, or provision for their journey onwards, from the highland people who came down hither to sell their honey, their cheese, and woollen stuff in the tiny market-place. At dawn the great stars seemed to halt awhile, burning as if for sacrifice to some pure deity, on those distant, obscurely named heights, like broken swords, the rim of the world."

In "The Heroic Age of Greek Art" Mr. Pater dwells with manifest delight on the decorative work in many-coloured metals, described by Homer and Hesiod, and shown in actual relics at Tiryns and Mycenae. So, in discussing the sculpture of later times, he points out how important it is not to forget the minor arts associated with it.

"The student must remember that Greek art was throughout a much richer and warmer thing, at once with more shadows, and more of a dim magnificence in its surroundings, than the illustrations of a classical dictionary might induce him to think. Critics of Greek sculpture have often spoken of it as if it had been always work in colourless stone, against an almost colourless background. Its real background . . . was a world of exquisite craftsmanship, touching the minutest details of daily life with splendour and skill."

That gives the keynote of the second part of Mr. Pater's criticism of Greek sculpture, dwelling on the purely visible side of it, omitting now its connexion with myth.

"I have dwelt," he says—"I have dwelt the more emphatically upon the purely sensuous aspects of early Greek art, and on the beauty and charm of its mere material and workmanship, the grace of hand in it, its chryselephantine character, because the direction of all the more general criticism since Lessing has been, somewhat one-sidedly, towards the ideal or abstract element in Greek art, towards what we may call its philosophical aspect."

But in the age of the Aeginetan marbles the Dorian influence grows strong; asceticism, restraint, must have their due. Yet that ascetic element in all Greek life, as well as art, "the saving, Dorian spirit in Hellenism" which Mr. Pater praised so highly in his book on Plato, as well on aesthetic as on ethical grounds, is not made so prominent in these essays, which, though published later, are earlier in date. We hear less of Apollo, more of Hephaestus, the Ionian god, "the 'spiritual form' of the Asiatic element in Greek art." The reaction from intellectualism has led the author to dwell, perhaps, too exclusively on the sensuous

aspects of sculpture, the beauty of material, colour, and metal-work. The balance would probably have been restored, had the series been continued, to include essays on the art of Pheidias. And it must be remembered, on the other hand, that just then the chryselephantine work was in its full splendour, and that the balance is disturbed precisely by the fact that none of that work remains. The historical narrative and the criticisms of particular works of art are admirably lucid and simple, if they are not so rich in the peculiarly felicitous qualities of Mr. Pater's style as the literary chapters which precede them. The whole book is one which every lover of this writer's work will be glad to place beside his *Marius* and his *Plato and Platonism*, whatever opinion he may ultimately form as to his criticism of the ancient world. For myself, I am too grateful, after all, for the gift of so much beauty, to think any state ideal, even Plato's, from which Walter Pater would be an exile.

CAMPBELL DODGSON.

The Recollections of the Very Rev. G. D. Boyle, Dean of Salisbury. (Edward Arnold.)

No one can read these interesting reminiscences without the reflection that Dean Boyle has been a singularly fortunate man, and has deserved his good fortune. It was—who can deny it?—no small bit of luck to have been born a Scotchman; but to have been born just in time to see Sir Walter in the flesh was still greater luck. Indeed, throughout life, circumstances seem to have been always so ordered as to have ensured for this *fortunæ filius* a welcome from just the people whom he desired to know, and a fulfilment of most of the hopes which his well-regulated mind had been permitted to entertain.

"Once upon a time," says the Dean, "having lately heard from a college friend, whose father had been Dean of Salisbury, of the charms of the Deanery garden, stretching to the clear water of the Wiltshire Avon, I had laughingly written in a book of 'Likes and Dislikes' a wish to have a river at my garden's end, and to be Dean of Sarum."

The wish was realised in 1880; and in the years that have since elapsed the Dean has had just the opportunity he desired for cementing old friendships, making fresh friends, cultivating his literary tastes, and indulging in the "pleasures of memory." In these he invites the public to share, and we can answer for it that those who accept the invitation will not be disappointed. From the first page to the last there is not a word of unkind criticism or unworthy depreciation in the volume. The friendliness, which has helped the Dean to make and to keep so wide a circle of friends, shows itself in every line, while the pride that he obviously feels in having mixed with many leaders of thought and action is so natural in itself and in its expression that none will find fault with it. His own influence on those whom he has met may have been greater than his modesty would allow him to suppose.

Dean Boyle has, of course, much to say about his Scottish countrymen. Chalmers

Wilson, Henry Cockburn, Lord Rutherford, Alison, Lockhart, and Dean Ramsay were among those who, in the earlier half of the century, made society in Edinburgh famous; and he has something to tell us about all of these, as well as of many others. Of Lord Rutherford his recollections are valuable, for—so far as we know—he has escaped the almost inevitable memoir. Dean Ramsay is presented to us in a very favourable aspect. We had learnt to think of him chiefly as a humorous story-teller. He was more and better than that.

"A talk with Dean Ramsay in his study was great delight. He was a very pleasant companion; and though, perhaps, somewhat timid in expressing his real sentiments, he was, in the best sense of the word, a man of real breadth. He had great influence with many persons of distinction and rank. I know instances of the fearless attitude he maintained when called upon to deliver his mind in family matters, when principle and morality were involved. At one time in my life I was deeply imbued with the views of Pusey and Newman, and began to have grave doubts as to the position of the English Church. A letter of Frederick Denison Maurice's in the *Christian Remembrancer*, at that time a monthly magazine, had attracted me; and I happened to mention it to Dean Ramsay, who strongly recommended me to read Maurice's *Kingdom of Christ*, which he said had been greatly praised by Mr. Gladstone. The character of Gladstone, his extraordinary interest in theology, and his possible political future, were themes on which Dean Ramsay delighted to dilate. Although he had a sincere admiration for his friend, he said that he detected in him a vein of vanity, and on one occasion I heard him utter a remarkable prophecy—it was when Mr. Gladstone quitted Sir Robert Peel's government on the question of Maynooth—that William Gladstone would cause a good deal of trouble to a good many people before his career was over."

As an Oxford man, Dean Boyle has recollections of many contemporaries of more than academical mark. They are too numerous to mention. He does full justice to William Sewell, of Exeter, whose knowledge of Plato should alone entitle him to respect. From Prof. Mozley he learnt much, but confirms the testimony of others as to his incapacity for preaching. Perhaps the two men among Dean Boyle's many friends at this period who most interest us are Clough and Conington. Of the latter he says:

"There was a reality and strength in all his work which made one feel that he was like a great sledge-hammer in the world of literature. When you walked with Conington, you were obliged to feel that your intellect was on the full stretch. He delighted to talk of his favourite authors, and it was marvellous with what accuracy he quoted long passages. Under his influence, for at one time I was his private pupil, I made acquaintance with many books I should otherwise have been ignorant of. During the long period of my intimate friendship with him, I do not think a cross or angry word ever escaped him. . . . As a critic of compositions he was unrivalled. . . . I thought him a better Greek than Latin scholar, but when he was elected to the professorship he made it his object to work his chair in the way most useful to the University. His energy was immense. When once threatened with blindness, he began his well-known translation of Virgil's great poem, in order, as he said, to have resource, if his eyesight failed him."

Many capital criticisms by this great scholar are added; and it may not be generally known that he was candidate for the chair at Edinburgh which Prof. Blackie, whose death we are now mourning, obtained and adorned.

Dean Boyle's circle of friends received some notable additions on his removal to Worcestershire, where his life as a parish priest—first as curate and then as incumbent—was almost wholly spent. He was fortunate in beginning work under such a man as Claughton, who had made Kidderminster a most successful training school for the younger clergy. Association with so good a scholar and so genial a companion as the Vicar was itself an education; and to this must be added the intimacy with the Lytteltons at Hagley, and the Clives at Solihull, of which he has much to record. It is easy to understand that in the Dean's memory these are reckoned as "golden days," and that he dwells upon them with especial fondness. Brought up as a Presbyterian, becoming at an early age an Episcopalian, but yet retaining a warm affection for the Church of his native land, Dean Boyle—even if his temperament had been different—could scarcely have become a High Churchman. Any tendency in that direction which the wonderful influence of Newman might have created was speedily counteracted by an intimacy with Dean Stanley which, begun at Oxford, became closer and closer with advancing years. The sympathy between the two Deans was complete; the admiration of the younger for the elder was unstinted and unqualified. It finds expression on many a page. The last words in this pleasant volume are taken from an unfinished poem of Mrs. Archer Clive; and we are glad to see that the Dean is one of those who have not forgotten her claims to be numbered among the poets of our time. Jeffrey was not an indulgent critic, but from his lips fell the remark, "Three stanzas of *The Grave*, I think, are as fine as anything in Gray's *Elegy*"; and we venture to say such praise is not extravagant.

As years go on the Dean, we hope, will add largely to his store of recollections, and give the world a further opportunity of making acquaintance with them.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

Corea or Cho-Sen: the Land of the Morning Calm. By A. Henry Savage Landor. With Illustrations from Drawings made by the Author. (Heinemann.)

MR. LANDOR has given us the book about Korea that at present is most wanted. For information concerning the physical features and political history of the country, we have Oppert, Ross, Dallet, and other writers; while some forecast as to its ultimate suzerainty, when the present war, whose pretext is the condition of Korea, is ended, may be expected from Mr. Henry Norman's forthcoming work. Consequently, the more welcome is information about the social side of Korean life from the point of view of a shrewd and privileged observer. That Mr. Landor is more skilful with the pencil than

the pen may detract from the artistic completeness of his book; but this in no wise affects its value as a straightforward, unvarnished, and often amusing account of the manners and customs of a people in whom recent events have awakened interest.

Leaving Nagasaki in a Japanese steamer on Christmas Day, 1890, that festival being duly observed by consumption of "loast turkey, plan pudding, shelly, boldeau, polt," and other good things, Chemulpo was reached in four days. The "Dai butzu" or "Great God" Hotel is not of a rank to be "double-starred" in future handbooks of Korea—or, to use the native name, Cho-Sen—the varied menu of the s.s. *Higo-Maru* being exchanged for the Barmecide feast of a tin of condensed milk as the single item in a New Year's dinner. However, if food was scant, there was no lack of company; a crowd of Japs, each with his visiting card and salutations of the season, forced an entry into Mr. Landor's presence while he was breaking the ice (for Korea is as cold as Canada) for his morning bath. The New Year is a lively time in Korea. The population breaks out into free fights which last a fortnight; old scores are paid off, and the Lord of Misrule has unchecked sway. But, with the exception of kite-flying, in which pastime old and young alike indulge, the seniors betting thereon with a Derby-like ardour, stone and club fights between teams drawn from villages and guilds, are the national sport in this mis-called Land of the Morning Calm.

The Chosenese are of Mongolian race, with a dash here and there of the Caucasian, chiefly among the upper classes, where white complexions and approximation to "Aryan" type, as Mr. Landor defines it, prevail. Like other travellers, he is struck with the good features of the men.

"Taken altogether, the Korean is a fine-looking fellow; his face is oval-shaped, and generally long when seen full face; but it is slightly concave in profile, the nose being somewhat flat at the bridge between the eyes, and having wide nostrils. The chin is generally small, narrow, and receding, while the lips are, as a rule, heavy; the upper lip turned up and showing the teeth, while the lower one hangs pitifully downwards, denoting, therefore, little or no strength of character. They possess good teeth, and these are beautifully white, which is a blessing for people like them who continually show them. The almond-shaped jet black eyes, veiled by that curious weird look peculiar to Eastern eyes, is probably the redeeming part of their face, and in them is depicted good-nature, pride, and softness of heart."

Their appetites are astounding; but as for the women-folk, they must feed on the crumbs which fall from their lords' tables. In everything they have the worst of it, with the exception of being permitted to roam the streets and pay visits after dark. Only on five specified nights of the year are men allowed, under pain of punishment, to walk abroad during the "women's hours." But the privilege accorded to the Korean ladies is of doubtful value, seeing that the streets are perilous at nightfall by the presence of tigers and other beasts of prey, which leap the city walls. Indeed, a drearier life than that of the woman, be she maid,

wife, or concubine, there cannot well be. She is shut up at the age of four or five in a separate part of the house; betrothed as a mere child to a boy whom she has never seen, and may not see till years have passed, when she becomes his appanage and toiling slave. She has no name, being known only as the "daughter of So-and-So," or as the "wife of So-and-So." When she becomes a mother her boys are removed from her care at a very early age, their birth, as in other countries where ancestor-worship has developed into an elaborate cult, being more welcome than that of girls. "Should a woman of the better classes be left a widow, she must wear mourning as long as she lives, and is not allowed to re-marry." Sometimes she performs the ancient rite of the *jamun*, as it is called in Korea, and follows her spouse to the other world; but if she has a son, duty keeps her by his side as one who will pay the family honours to his dead father. Both Confucianism and Buddhism—this last chiefly represented by a parcel of lazy, immoral monks and more reputable nuns—have slender foothold in the country. No bonzes are, under penalty of decapitation, allowed within any Korean city, their unwise interference in politics in time past having proved "an unparalleled nuisance and danger to the constitution." The old Shamanism, which has been the dominant religion of Northern Asia from the dawn of history, is the popular creed of the Koreans. Hence a universal animistic belief, the employment of sorcerers, rain-doctors, and the usual thaumaturgies. The dead being buried on hilltops, it is there that the ghosts congregate.

"No Korean of sound mind or body, however brave or fearless of death in battle, can ever be induced to walk out at night on the mountain slopes, and even in the daytime a great deal of uneasiness is shown by the natives should they have to climb a hill. On such occasions they provide themselves with armfuls of stones, which, as they go up, they throw violently one by one at these imaginary beings; and the hills close to the towns are simply covered with heaps of stones thrown at these mythical dwellers of the mountains."

The *jour des morts* and the *festa dei morti* of France and Southern Italy, which are the lineal descendants of the Roman *feralia*, itself the offspring of a venerable cult of barbarism, have their correspondences in the New Year's Day visit of the Koreans to the burial-places of their dead, with ceremony of prayers and incense, followed by feasting. Pathetic, too, and with a moral to which the Society for Psychical Research might with profit give heed, is the following story with which Mr. Landor concludes his account of the annual function at the tombs:

"A few months previous to my visit to Seoul, a foreigner had visited the king soliciting orders for installations of telephones. The king, much astonished and pleased at the wonderful invention, immediately, at great expense, set about connecting by telephone the tomb of the queen-dowager with the royal palace—a distance of several miles. Needless to say, though many hours a day was spent by his majesty and his suite listening at their end of the telephone, and a watchman kept all night in case the queen-dowager should wake up from her

eternal sleep, not a message, or a sound, or murmur even, was heard, which result caused the telephone to be condemned as a fraud by his Majesty the King of Cho-Sen."

Seoul, the capital, is a city of squalid houses and fetid streets, without a single building of any importance. The hospitality of its foreign residents secured Mr. Landor comfortable quarters; and his reputation as an artist, of which the present volume, like its predecessor on *The Hairy Ainu*, affords good evidence, procured him *entrées* to the royal palace and the patronage of the king. Difficulties had met him in his rôle of itinerant portrait painter. On one occasion he had to flee for his life, or, at least, to preserve a whole skin, from an infuriated mother who caught him in the act of sketching her child, the woman, doubtless, being influenced by the common barbaric idea that harm would be wrought the boy through his likeness. Another difficulty arose when one of the royal subjects of his brush was dissatisfied because, being painted in profile, his other eye was invisible. Except that no blood was drawn in this case, the story resembles one told by Catlin. He had sketched one of the Sioux chiefs in profile, and was asked why half the face was left out. Then Shouka, the Dog, taunted the chief, saying, "The white man knows that you are but half a man." Whereupon shots were fired between them, with the result that the part of the face which Catlin had not painted was torn away!

There is a lack of orderly arrangement, with consequent repetitions, in Mr. Landor's pages, seemingly in keeping with the motley scenes through which he conducts us. We wander about the filthy streets of Seoul, watching the white-clothed, unwashed crowd jeering at a dismal procession of condemned men, of starved and livid mien, tied to crosses, and carried on carts beyond the Gate of the Dead, to execution; the mounted officials—a set of corrupt leeches—perched on high saddles on tiny ponies, a footman on each side holding the dignity in his seat; strings of coolies carrying on wooden frames heaps of the Korean currency—small brass coins of which about three thousand are equivalent to a two-shilling dollar; sentinels mounting guard in baskets filled with rags and cotton-wool; and last, but not least, majesty itself upborne in palanquin; another palanquin exactly its double following or preceding with dummy figure of majesty inside, so that none among the crowd may know in which vehicle the king sits. In taking leave of our agreeable guide, we have only to suggest that should a second edition of the book be called for—a success which it undoubtedly merits—the author will find that its interest will not be lessened, while a certain lack of dignity will be repaired, by the excision of the slangy expressions and feeble puns which here and there disfigure the pages.

EDWARD CLODD.

RUYSBROECK AND MAETERLINCK.

L'Ornement des Noces spirituelles. Traduit du Flamand de Ruysbroeck l'Admirable: et accompagné d'une Introduction. Par Maurice Maeterlinck. (Lacomblez.)

Ruysbroeck and the Mystics. Translated by Jane T. Stoddart. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THE Flemish monk, Jan van Ruysbroeck, shares with Swedenborg and Jakob Boehme a reputation for spiritual wisdom bordering on madness. There is this difference, however: Ruysbroeck was never constructive, as Swedenborg was; and, again, though an ecstatic, was never seduced by his imagination nor allured by his remotest and strangest fantasies into the actual quagmire of dementia, as happened again and again with the German dreamer, the intermittent wind of whose sanity never did more than rend clear and startling rifts in the cloud-wrack which continuously obscured his mind.

John of Ruysbroeck is so-called because no more of him is known than that he was the monk John who had been born at the little village of Ruysbroeck, between Hal and Brussels. To this day one may see, in the famous Green Valley in the Forest of Soignes, near the Belgian capital, the ruins of the Abbey of Grönendal, which this celebrated monk, mystic, and saint founded in the fourteenth century. Early in life his piety and spiritual illumination marked him out for the service of God. While ever remaining humble and austere simple, in outward aspect as well as in inward verity, he exercised year by year so potent an influence that, from an insignificant parish priest in the church of Sainte Gudule, he became first a hermit of European fame for his sanctity and wisdom, and afterwards the founder of this great abbey. Long before he died, at the patriarchal age of 106, his contemporaries bestowed upon him the cognomen with which his natal name is now invariably associated. The atmosphere of that day was charged with tragic passion as well as passionate tragedy: it was the day, too, of the dreamers who expressed themselves in colour instead of in words—that strange procession of painters who were also rapt visionaries, from the Meister Wilhelm to Jehan de Bruges, the Van Eycks and Hans Memling. Other "passionates" of the spiritual life had caused reverent rumours throughout Christendom, pre-eminently St. Thomas Aquinas and Thomas à Kempis. When Ruysbroeck l'Admirable died, there were those who thought that the man nearest to God, since Christ Himself, had passed away.

No doubt in Belgium and Holland, and to some extent in Germany, M. Maeterlinck's book, published between three and four years ago, has acted as a stimulant to a more thorough study of the life-work of the Brabant mystic. Still, it is unlikely that more than one or two students have the requisite knowledge, patience, sympathy, time, and opportunity for a scrupulous and ordered perusal of the following works, any one of which might discourage even the most ardent occultist: "*Le Livre des Douze Béguines*"; "*Le Miroir du Salut éternel*"; "*Le Livre du Tabernacle spirituel*"; "*La*

Pierre étincelante"; "Le Livre de la Suprême Vérité"; "Le Livre des Sept Degrés de l'Amour spirituel"; "Le Livre des Sept Châteaux"; "Le Livre du Royaume des Aimés"; "Le Livre des Quatre Tentations"; "Le Livre des Douze Vertus"; "Le Livre de la Foi chrétienne"; "L'Ornement des Noces spirituelles." Those enthusiasts, however, who would fain persevere, and are not content with "The Adornment of the Spiritual Marriage," which, with infinite care and skill, M. Maeterlinck has rendered in excellent French, will find revised, simplified, and authentic texts in the reprints of a Flemish society, "De Maetschappij der Vlaemsche Bibliophilen."

I have given the names of Ruysbroeck's works in their French equivalents, as specified by M. Maeterlinck in his scholarly and suggestive essay upon "L'Admirable" and his writings. In this connexion Ruysbroeck's translator has a significant passage:

"Il fallait, pour réaliser un peu, ici comme ailleurs, ces terreurs de l'amour, une langue qui eût la toute-puissance intrinsèque des langues à peu près immémoriales. Or, le flamand la possède et peut-être que plusieurs de ses mots ont encore en eux les images des époques glaciaires [sic]. Il avait donc à son usage un des modes du verbe presque original, où les mots sont réellement des lampes derrière les idées, tandis que chez nous, les idées doivent éclairer les mots; aussi bien j'incline à croire que toute langue pense toujours plus que l'homme, même de génie, qui l'emploie et qui n'en est que le cœur momentané. . . ."

I am not aware if any other writer has demonstrated the theory of a language having "the intrinsic omnipotence of tongues which are almost immemorial"; but I opine that a scrupulous philologist, even if he allowed that the Flemish dialect possesses this power, would not lightly admit that several of its words contain images dating from the glacial epoch.

The longest, and by some critics considered the most important, of Ruysbroeck's works, is "Dat boec van den Gheesteleken Tabernacule." It is in this book that occurs the most famous passage in the mystic's writings—that passage, at least, most often quoted by mediaeval and later commentators: the interpretation of the spiritual flowers embroidered on the hangings of the tabernacle. Anyone who wishes to read this strange rhapsody, moving and convincing amid all its mysticism, will find it quoted in full in M. Maeterlinck's introduction to *L'Ornement des Noces spirituelles*, along with extracts from the "Interpretations" of the fishes and the several parts of a fish, and of the twelve jewels of the breastplate. It is a matter of regret that M. Maeterlinck did not make a full anthology from the many works of Ruysbroeck, rather than set himself to the rendering of the long, often wearisome, and monotonously repetitive "Adornment of the Spiritual Marriage." He would, thus, have done singular service. He himself admits that "The Book of the Seven Steps of the Ladder of Love" is "one of the most beautiful works of a saint, whose works are all strange and beautiful": a passage from which, if I remember rightly, has been translated by that profound and suggestive writer, Ernest Hello—the passage, I mean,

wherein Ruysbroeck discusses the four melodies of heaven. In all these strange books there is unfolded "the drama of the divine love on the uninhabitable peaks of the spirit": each, emphatically, is "a dark symphony of contemplation."

Let me add, that for those who prefer to read of Ruysbroeck and his work in English, they could not have a more exact and at the same time more sympathetic translation than that of Miss Jane T. Stoddart. Her book, however, is practically nothing more than an English rendering of M. Maeterlinck's essay; for the closing thirty pages consist of selected passages from "L'Ornement des Noces spirituelles," which are neither representative nor in themselves particularly noteworthy.

WILLIAM SHARP.

NEW NOVELS.

Dalefolk. By Alice Rea. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Into the Highways and Hedges. By F. F. Montrésor. (Hutchinson.)

Madame Sans-Gêne. By Edmond Lepelletier. Translated and edited by J. A. J. de Villiers. (Chatto & Windus.)

The Faded Poppy. By Henry Keane. (Hodder Brothers.)

What Gold cannot Buy. By Mrs. Alexander. (White.)

The Investigations of John Pym. By David Christie Murray. (White.)

The Tree of Life, and Other Stories. By Julius Medley. (Remington.)

THE name of the author of *Dalefolk* is unfamiliar to us, but she certainly deserves to be heard of again. Her novel stands out from the general mass of fiction for its faithful and unexaggerated pictures of Cumberland life. We have no great love for a story that deals with two generations, because it is rather exasperating to get interested in certain characters in the first sixty pages, and then find them killed off and their children taking their place. However, there is a good reason for this in Miss Rea's case, as she shows how a curse is laid upon the family of a Cumberland "statesman" in one generation, and removed in the next. The Rev. Joseph Mosely, the saturnine vicar of Blengdale, is denounced to his bishop through the medium of an anonymous letter. His mind was not very strong or clear before this event, but after it his mental equilibrium becomes seriously disturbed. Slander having associated the name of William Frear, of Miterdale Head, with the anonymous letter, Mosely roundly curses him and all that is his from the pulpit, to the consternation of the whole village and of Frear in particular. If Frear had behaved with a little common sense, the thing might have been put right; but then, where would have been these very interesting three volumes? Instead of having it out at once with the parson, Frear merely says that he will never set foot over his doorstep again. So the curse begins to work, and matters are made worse when the mad

parson falls over Raven's Crag and is killed. Frear had tried to save him, but he gets the credit of his death. Frear soon afterwards dies, and also his wife; and the popular feeling with regard to the curse is intensified by the scheming of a villain who has long been manoeuvring to obtain possession of Miterdale Head. However, just when his plans are at the point of fruition, the whole plot is blown into the air, the name of honest Will Frear is cleared in the eyes of the public, and a happy issue is arrived at by the marriage of his son Hartly with the niece of the man who had really been responsible for the anonymous letter. This story is evidently the production of one who is thoroughly acquainted with the people and scenery she so clearly describes. If the author manifests the same conscientious spirit in succeeding works, she may look to taking an honourable place in fiction.

The story entitled *Into the Highways and Hedges* is strong, and, to a considerable extent, original. The idea of catching a soul on the rebound, like that of Margaret Deane's, by the presentation of a religious ideal, is perhaps not new, but it is elaborated here with exceptional skill. Barnabas Thorpe, as a preacher, is the same type of man as John Burns the political reformer. He lives and feels intensely, and makes others feel that life should be full of earnest purpose. He was a very rough diamond indeed, but if his head was sometimes wrong his heart was right. Sprung from the ranks of the poor, he knew how to sympathise with them, and it gave him more delight to work in the slums than to be received in the mansions of the wealthy. The author observes that he by no means agrees with all Thorpe's opinions; but he justly adds that "the men who fight for their ideals have been, and always will be, the saving element in a world which happily has never yet been left without them." It was because Thorpe seemed perfectly content to lose all that the world in general regard as worth having, that he made such an ineffaceable impression on the soul of Margaret Deane. She left a home of luxury to follow him in his course of self-sacrifice; but she did not love him as a man, though he was her husband, until she understood the depths of his sublime unselfishness. It was when she saw him ready to lay down his own life to shield another that she realised his greatness. A second lover who tries to win Margaret, and who is a great contrast to Thorpe, is likewise a fine study. This book is so admirably conceived and written that Mr. Montrésor's next venture must excite unusual interest.

In *Madame Sans-Gêne* we have a romance of the times of Bonaparte, founded on the play by Sardou and Moreau. As literature it counts for little, but as a story it is both vivid and exciting. It approaches very close sometimes to the vulgar and the questionable, but probably no one who took it up could lay it down till the last page was finished. The jolly, warm-hearted *Madame Sans-Gêne* is presented to us under three aspects—as washerwoman, *vivandière*, and duchess. Her life had those startling

transformations of which the court of Napoleon furnished many examples; for as the conqueror of Europe could not make the old aristocracy come to him, he was obliged to create his own order of nobility. When the story opens, our heroine becomes the wife of a young sergeant, who, owing to his brilliant deeds in the field, soon blossoms into Marshal Lefebvre and the Duke of Dantzig. Although the Duchess cannot throw off the manners of the wash-tub, and is more than once in danger of emitting "a big, big d—" at the Emperor's splendid court functions, we have a strong liking for her; for she and Lefebvre are almost the only couple who retain the affections of their youth, and conjugal fidelity. It is amusing to read of the Emperor being dunned at the Tuileries for the washing bill which had remained undischarged since his impecunious days as a subaltern. This sketch is full of movement, but we cannot say that the reader would do well in accepting all its piquant details as historical truth.

We desire to speak with moderation, but in our honest opinion *The Faded Poppy* is one of the silliest books it has ever been our lot to read. The author himself calls it "a fragment of Philistine melodrama"; and as there was apparently no excuse why it should ever have been begun, so there is equally no valid reason why it should ever have come to an end. The work is nothing but a series of confused and discursive thoughts on every topic under the sun—from Church ritual to Letty Lind and dancing at the Empire, from Esoteric Buddhism to Shakspeare, Ruskin, Parnell, and John Oliver Hobbes! There is a good deal about magnetic force, and not a little about lunacy. The latter, perhaps, was to be expected, considering the manner in which many of the characters act. We hope that Mr. Keane is young, because that might be a partial excuse for his ill-digested lucubrations; moreover, he would be all the more likely to look back with regret in after years upon this extraordinary literary venture, which, for his sake, we can only wish consigned to immediate oblivion.

Mrs. Alexander's little story, *What Gold Cannot Buy*, is very charming; but the one weak point in it as regards plot is that, when the heroine is introduced into the house of her husband's mother, it is at once too obvious whom she is. This mother is a hard, proud, imperious woman, who has cast off her favourite son because he has married beneath him, as she thinks. The husband goes off on active naval service, and his young wife enters his mother's service as companion, gradually winning that which "gold cannot buy"—her esteem and affection. The studies of character are excellent, and the sketch is simply and naturally written.

Mr. Christie Murray's gifts as a novelist are too good to be wasted on detective stories, even were they of the first order. Having said this, we can admit that the brief sketches collected under the title of *The Investigations of John Pym* are quite up to the mark to which we have been accus-

tomed in similar work by Conan Doyle, Dick Donovan, and others. If the phrase be permissible, Mr. Murray has caught to a nicety the "patter" of the detective storyteller. They are nearly all couched in the same form and style; and when you have read one you have read all, as regards literary workmanship. All the rest consists of the particular nature of the individual crime, and the particular way in which its perpetrator is brought to book. "The Case of Muelvos y Sagra" is a creepy story, but it is not the first time that the gigantic Brazilian spider has been used by a villain to aid him in his murderous intents. "The Mystery of the Patent Spur" is, perhaps, the most painfully graphic sketch in the volume.

The name of the author of *The Tree of Life* and the character of his work are in excellent accord, for a wonderful "medley" the book is. All the stories are of an ultra-sensational type. In the first we hear of mysterious "voices"; and there is a crazy old fool who believes in the Tree of Life, the Talisman of Talismans, &c. He astonishes his son by telling him that, as he has been kissed on the lips by a woman, and can therefore never fulfil his occult purposes, he intends to boil him to death in a pot, like a cabbage. This "pleasure," however, he foregoes, and makes him sit down to write out a journal instead. In the second story we have a set of Spanish villains who have sworn to exterminate a certain family. Two people get roasted alive; and a beautiful young girl of high lineage is likewise just about to be sacrificed, when she is miraculously preserved, and in the end marries her rescuer. The third story introduces us to a collection of hardened reprobates, titled and otherwise. Lastly, "The Land of Pearls" relates a story that is quite worthy of the rest, showing how an English family just on the verge of starvation are saved by the arrival of a box of pearls from abroad, which are converted into fabulous wealth. It is difficult to say what flights of imagination Mr. Medley may not attain to if this farrago of ridiculous improbabilities be his first effort.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MESSRS. STONE & KEMBALL, of Chicago, have begun the publication of an *édition définitive* of the Works of Edgar Allan Poe, newly collected and edited, with a memoir, critical introduction, and notes, by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodberry, the illustrations by A. E. Sterner. There are to be ten volumes in all, to contain all Poe's "permanent" writings, tales, reviews, and poems. The main object of the editors has been to produce an authoritative text, according to the latest revision of the author in his lifetime. For this purpose, they have had recourse not only to the original issues, but also to the MS. notes in the author's own copies. For the prose, they have been content to print the final form of the text that has Poe's authority, without indicating the divergencies, though they have not been careful to preserve the original punctuation; but for the poems, it is proposed to publish every variant reading, what the editors term "a complete variorum." At present, we have

three volumes before us, containing only a portion of the Tales. The general title is retained, of "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque"; but the editors have adopted a sub-classification of their own, and the order is not the familiar one. So far as we have noticed, there is only one actual novelty: a short piece called "The Elk," descriptive of American scenery. We are not told from what source it is taken, though we would not for a moment doubt its authenticity. But, generally, there is something to desire in the matter of bibliographical reference. Perhaps we shall have a complete bibliography of Poe in the last volume—a thing which is much to be desired. Each of these three volumes has a portrait for frontispiece. Two of them are from daguerreotypes, resembling (but not identical with) the photograph in Mr. John H. Ingram's edition. The third, which is engraved from a picture in the possession of Mr. Griswold, shows Poe apparently younger, and without the saturnine aspect. There are also three or four imaginative drawings in each volume, which we cannot regard as altogether successful. Of the two editors, Mr. Stedman contributes a critical introduction to the Tales; while Mr. Woodberry has condensed his Life of Poe into a brief but sufficient memoir. Mr. Woodberry's general attitude, as is well known, is by no means one of unmixed eulogy; and it must be admitted that the correspondence which has recently seen the light tends to confirm the harsh verdict of Poe's earliest biographer, R. W. Griswold. Of Poe's moral character, the less said the better. His work is but one more example of genius, stimulated, if finally crushed, by poverty, misery, and disease. It remains to state that the volumes are admirably printed, on hand-made paper, at the University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

The Troubadours and Courts of Love ("Social Science" Series). By J. F. Rowbotham. (Sonnenschein.) This volume inaugurates a new series, and that auspiciously. It is indeed admirably adapted to its purpose, which is to convey instruction blended with entertainment to ears which are not over sensitive or too fastidious. In part unconsciously, in part on purpose, Mr. Rowbotham writes well down to his audience. When required he pads with the usual stuff about gallant knights and ladies gay, nor does he disdain an occasional "topical" allusion. Of course most of this stuff is poor enough, but somehow it does not jar: he rambles on so confidently, so jauntily, and so good-humouredly that he carries us along without a protest. His remarks are often bombastic or in bad taste, and his style at times meretricious; but his faults are, after all, of the good old conventional kind, and his style is always easy, intelligible, and equable. In short, it has all the elements of popularity. The book will amuse and instruct where a sounder work would be refused a hearing, and we wish it the success it deserves. Mr. Rowbotham's industry and enterprise are prodigious. He has produced successful books on *The History of Music* and on *The Great Composers*, and we believe several epics. In fact he is at present engaged upon an epic which he describes as not only the most important but the "longest" of the present century. Clearly Mr. Rowbotham is something of a literary enthusiast; and one hardly likes, though really one ought, to exhort him to abjure a form of expression which is so unlikely to ensure an audience, and to urge him to confine himself to the sphere for which he is so well fitted. This volume must imply a considerable power of rapid work. It is no mere bookmaking. Granted that much, even of the references, is borrowed straight from standard works, mainly French, the works have evidently been read and care-

fully compared. But beyond them the author has evidently read widely, not only in the old Romance poets themselves, but in cognate subjects. Some of his remarks and notes are sure evidence, especially where they display some individual eccentricity of his own. An immense amount of information has been got into the volume. The author is, however, too versatile and lively to be critically accurate. A story does not lose in his telling, nor does he forego his wonted confidence when he touches on subjects of which he knows little. Thus, in estimating the influence of the First Crusade on the rude Normans and English, he seems not to know that the Normans were not visiting the East for the first time, and that already they had imbibed a tincture of Oriental culture. Again, professing to quote William of Malmesbury, he amplifies and embellishes the anecdotes about William of Poitou, describing quite fully the mock nunnery of courtesans which he founded at Niort. Now Malmesbury does not say he founded one at all, but only that he "talked of" founding one—in short, a mere sacrilegious joke, which after all the Count very likely never uttered. If Mr. Rowbotham embroiders a good deal, it follows that he repeats with gusto the exaggerations and inventions of the old writers: such as the absurd description of the glories of the Caliph's palace (p. 11), where "a sheaf of living quicksilver jetted up in a basin of alabaster, and made a brightness too dazzling for the eye to dwell on." What force known to the Arabs could "jet up" so heavy a metal; and if it did, would there be anything dazzling about it? The old quicksilver lie is very typical. The writers can only have seen mercury in very small quantities. It was precious; its properties were marvellous. So they multiply it at will as an appendage of royalty. Hence the absurd lie gravely repeated down to to-day about the wonderful bed of the Mogul emperor, a silk mattress floating on a tank of quicksilver. The inference was a luxurious springiness and oscillation from the "quickness" or "life" of the "silver." In reality it would depend upon the specific gravity of the great man whether he enjoyed the pleasures of a plank bed, or whether the treacherous metal opened and closed over him for ever. In any case, a few nights of this luxury and the fumes of the mercury would have salivated him into his grave. But these myths die hard. Mr. Rowbotham is, indeed, often inaccurate in his random allusions. Thus he calls Louis VII. the Dauphin of France. In his account of the rise of minstrelsy in England, while properly ascribing much to Eleanor of Guienne, he totally ignores the two queens of Henry I., who were surely the first and greatest patronesses of poetry and music. Again, in throwing doubt on the genuineness of Robert of Normandy's poem on the chestnut groves at Cardiff Castle, he does not ask whether the chestnut was then acclimatised in Wales. We think it was not. These occasional slips are, after all, of no great importance, and are balanced by some very judicious remarks and reflections here and there. Mr. Rowbotham's strongest point, perhaps, is his clear distinction between the terms *troubadour* and *trouvère*, with which we entirely agree. Nor must we forget to praise the extremely clever, ingenious, and often felicitous English versions of troubadour poetry, apparently from Mr. Rowbotham's own pen, especially the "Be m play" of Bertrand de Born, and Arnaut Daniels's sextine "Lo ferm voler," in which the intense difficulty and intricacy of rhyme is triumphantly grappled with.

We hasten to give welcome, in however brief a form, to Mr. Henry Nevinson's *Neighbours of Ours* (Bristol: Arrowsmith). It is probably the best book in a series that a local publisher

has made already celebrated; and if we review it in "Current Literature" at all, it is not that we think there is denied to it the chances of an enduring life. Like Mr. Arthur Morrison's *Tales of Mean Streets*—which might have been even better than it is had it owed nothing to the influence of the abrupt methods of Mr. Henley's showy journalism—*Neighbours of Ours* is a book on East-end life. And Mr. Nevinson, like Mr. Morrison, knows his theme: nay, Mr. Nevinson knows his theme from the inside, as intimately as possible, helped thereto not only by experience, but by an imagination sympathetic and quick. He is far less sombre than Mr. Morrison (whom, though we criticise him, we distinctly admire). He has nothing of a *parti-pris*. Realism does not, with him, almost shut out humour. He knows that the poor are helpful, chummy, and that they often know what it is to have a very good time. And if he understands East-end character and circumstance, profoundly, so does he understand Cockney dialect. What a contrast he is in this respect to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who, when he has introduced the adjective "blooming," and perhaps another uglier one, seems to consider he has done all that could reasonably be expected to bring before us the local colour of the common Cockney talk. Now Mr. Nevinson's characters not only talk Cockney in every line they utter, but *think* Cockney too, and in no other talk but Cockney talk could what they think be expressed. As for the characters, there are several we shall not forget. "Old Parky" is perhaps one of them. An "Aristocrat of Labour" is another. "Little Scotty," with his vocation for the music hall, is as true and as funny as may be. His grandmother, from over the border—austere, yet kind—gives Mr. Nevinson an opportunity, which he takes, of rising once to a fine pathos. And then the fascinating Lina—Lina whom most men found so irresistible—she is a perfectly modern London study! Were it not just a little prolix now and again, we should have no fault to find with this book either as to manner or matter. And it is prolix very seldom. On the whole, *Neighbours of Ours* is rich in observation and thought, full of humanity and humour and admirable tolerance.

The Art of Chess. By James Mason. (Horace Cox.) This book may be considered as supplementary to Mr. Mason's previous work, in which he impressed upon chess learners the impolicy of trusting to mere book knowledge, and the inutility of getting up the openings by rote, as a means of acquiring chess strength. His present volume consists of three parts: on the end game, the middle game, and the openings. The first consists of interesting positions culled from well-known authorities, the majority being examples drawn from the Horwitz and Kling repertory. The valuable portion of the book, which Mr. Mason calls Combination, consists of positions which have all occurred in actual play during the last thirty or forty years, in games won by the leading chess practitioners, and are generally models of the highest art of attack and defence. There are above a hundred and fifty positions selected by Mr. Mason from actual games, given with short explanatory notes on the *modus operandi*, which we are sure no young player could go through without sensible improvement to his chess strength. We think it much to be regretted that Mr. Mason has not in each instance given the names of the players. There are about thirty examples given from Morphy's Games, and, with this exception, the names of the players are seldom recorded. Anderssen's name is attached to a few splendid instances of chess play, of course well known to every experienced player. In looking through the positions, we have come across several with which every

student should be familiar, amongst them being some specimens of Zukertort's genius, to which, however, his name is not attached. As all the illustrations of combination are avowedly taken from actual play, there could be no reason for concealing the names of the players; and it would have added alike to the interest and authenticity of the book if the names of both the players and that of the tournament in which the game was contested had been given in every instance. The idea, however, that Mr. Mason has carried out is an excellent one; and we know of nothing that would be more improving for a young student than to work out thoroughly these fine specimens of play, and prove to his own satisfaction that the win obtained in each instance is absolutely irrefragable. The section on the openings is the least satisfactory part of Mr. Mason's book. It is impossible to give more than the merest sketch of them within sixty pages of large print; but the author is consistent with his own principles, and modestly states that the different lines of play he suggests are not proposed as absolute models, but in order to give the usage, or, in other words, the latest fashion, of the players of the present day. So far as a cursory examination goes, this promise seems to be fairly carried out.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. R. D. BLACKMORE has put together some verse-tales for publication this spring. The titles are as follow: "Lita of the Nile"; "Kadisha"; or, the First Jealousy; "Mount Arafah"; or, the First Parting"; "Pausias and Glycera"; or, the First Flower Painter"; "Buscombe"; or, a Michaelmas Goose," &c. The book will be illustrated by Mr. Louis Fairfax-Muckley, and there will also be three illustrations by Mr. James W. R. Linton. Mr. Elkin Mathews is the publisher.

SIR EDWARD BRADDON'S *Thirty Years of Shikar*, which Messrs. Blackwood announce for immediate publication, will have illustrations by Mr. G. D. Giles, and a map of the Oudh and Nepal Terai. A special chapter will deal with sport in Tasmania, of which colony Sir Edward is now Governor.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. announce *The Great Frozen Land*, being the narrative of a winter journey across the Tundras and a sojourn among the Samoyeds, by Mr. Frederick G. Jackson. It has been edited from his journals by Mr. Arthur Montefiore, and will contain illustrations and a map.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS announce for early publication a work entitled *The Armenian Crisis—The Massacre of 1894; its Antecedents and Significance*, with a consideration of some of the factors that enter into this phase of the Eastern Question, by Mr. Frederick Davis Greene. The author is an American, who has lived for many years at Constantinople and in the centre of Armenia, during which time he was especially engaged in work to improve the condition of Armenian schools. One especial feature of his book is the presentation of testimony in regard to the late massacre, much of it entirely new, in the shape of reports from American residents, who had opportunity of gathering information at first hand. The volume will contain twenty illustrations from photographs, and a new map of Asiatic Turkey.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. will publish shortly the fourth volume of Dr. Robert Brown's *The Story of Africa and its Explorers*, completing the work, with about eight hundred original illustrations.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in the press a new volume of fishing reminiscences by John Bickerdyke, to be entitled *Days of My Life on Waters*

Fresh and Salt, with a frontispiece in photo-etching and eight full-page illustrations.

THE next volume in the series of "Great Writers" will be a *Life of Renan*, written by Mr. Frederic Espinas.

THE new edition of Balzac's novels which Mr. George Saintsbury is editing for Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. is to make a beginning immediately with "The Wild Ass's Skin" (*La Peau de Chagrin*). This will be followed at monthly intervals by "The Chouans," "The Country Doctor," and "At the Cat and Racquet," each in one volume. The first volume will contain an etched portrait of Balzac, and a general introduction in which the editor will deal with his subject biographically and critically, while each succeeding story will have a special introduction. The translation will be specially executed under Mr. Saintsbury's supervision; and Messrs. Constable are the printers.

MR. DAVID NUTT will publish, in the course of the summer, *Legends of Florence*, collected and retold by Mr. Charles G. Leland ("Hans Breitmann").

MR. THEODORE WRATISLAW will publish at an early date, through Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., a play in rhymed verse, under the title of *The Pity of Love*. It deals with the story of Philip von Königsmarek and the Princess Sophia Dorothea of Hanover, the wife of our George I. The action is confined to one day, that in which the gallant soldier met his death at the hands of the Duke of Celle, in requital for his love of his high-born mistress.

CANON BELL will publish immediately, through Mr. Elliot Stock, a volume of essays, entitled: *Some of our English Poets*. The same firm announces *The Divine Surrender*, a mystery play, by Mr. William Wallace.

MR. GEORGE ALLEN announces *Huon of Bordeaux*: a Legend of the Time of Charlemagne, by Mr. Robert Steele, with twenty-four illustrations by Fred Mason.

MR. WALTER SCOTT will shortly publish, in his "Library of Humour," *The Humour of Russia*, translated by Mr. E. L. Voynich, with an introduction by Stepiak, and numerous illustrations by Oliver Paque.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHN & Co. announce parts ii. and iii. of Mr. E. Belfort Bax's *Social Side of the Reformation*, dealing with the Peasants' War and the rise and fall of the Anabaptists.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. will publish immediately Mr. Joseph Hutton's new novel, *The Banishment of Jessop Blythe*, which has been attracting a great deal of attention in the locality where the scene is laid, while appearing in Tillotson's press syndicate. The author has taken his heroine from a strange community of rope-makers, who occupy the cathedral-like entrance to the great cavern of the High Peak.

MR. MAX PEMBERTON'S new story, "The Impregnable City," will shortly be published by Messrs. Cassell & Company. His recent story, "The Sea Wolves," which was issued by the same publishers in the autumn, is already reprinting.

MR. ALEXANDER GARDNER, of Paisley, will publish early in May *Tayside Songs*, and other Verses, by Mr. Robert Ford, illustrated with a portrait of the author. In addition to some of the best poems in the author's former book, *Homespun Lays and Lyrics* (which has been out of print for some time), it will also contain about fifty new pieces.

MESSRS. GINN & Co., of Boston, will publish in April, as the first volume of a new series *Handbooks on the History of Religion*,

The Religions of India, by Edward Washburn Hopkins, Professor of Sanskrit in Bryn Mawr College, giving an account of the religions of India in the chronological order of their development. The point of view is chiefly historical and descriptive, but the causes leading to the successive phases of religious belief are kept prominently before the reader. A new feature of this book, as compared with the one work that has preceded it on the same lines, Barth's *Religions of India*, is the constant employment of illustrative material, drawn from the original sources. Copious extracts are given from Vedic, Brahmanic, Jain, Buddhist, and later sectarian literatures. The volume contains also a full description of the modern sects of to-day, a chapter on the religions of the wild tribes, and one on the relations between the religions of India and those of the West.

MESSRS. W. & R. CHAMBERS have the following books in the press for early publication: *Don*, by the author of "Laddie"; *White Turretts*, by Mrs. Molesworth; *The Brotherhood of the Coast*, by D. Lawson Johnstone; *The Wizard King*, by Mr. David Ker; *Eminent Engineers*: being lives of Watt, Stephenson, Telford, and Brindley.

THE second edition of M. Jusserand's contribution to the *Life of Comte de Comings*, *A French Ambassador at the Court of Charles II.*, is about to be published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

THE first volume of the "Century Science" Series will be issued by Messrs. Cassell & Co. in the course of a few days. It will be written by the editor of the series, Sir Henry Roscoe, and will be entitled "John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry."

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. have in preparation an entirely new edition of Colonel Burnaby's "Ride to Khiva," which Mr. Gordon Browne will illustrate.

MESSRS. J. M. DENT & Co. announce that the volume which will immediately follow Mr. Raymond's "Tryphena in Love" in their new Iris Library is to be a story by Mr. Guy Boothby, entitled "A Lost Endeavour," illustrated by Mr. Stanley Wood. Then will come an Irish story, "Maureen's Fairing," by Miss Jane Barlow; and that will be followed by a volume of Yorkshire stories by a new writer, and a collection of Indian stories by Mrs. F. A. Steel. Other volumes will be translated from the Danish, the German, and the Bosnian.

THE April part of *Chambers's Journal*, which will be ready next week, will include the continuation of Anthony Hope's "Chronicles of Count Antonio," a four-chapter story by Mr. Gilbert Parker, entitled "The Angel of the Four Corners," besides articles on "Humours of the House of Commons," "Our Oldest Colony" (Newfoundland), "Biribi" (an account of French colonial regiments), "Dockisation of the River Avon," and "Snake-Taming," by Dr. Stradling.

ALL Prof. Arber's publications, with the exception of his *Transcript of the Stationers' Registers*, have been taken over by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., who in future will be their sole publishers.

A PENSION of £100 a year on the Civil List has been conferred on Mr. William Watson.

THE evening discourse at the Royal Institution on Friday next will be delivered by Sir Wemyss Reid, upon "Emily Brontë."

AT the meeting of the Toynbee Hall Shakespeare Society on March 7 Mrs. C. C. Stopes read a paper on "Macbeth." In the discussion which followed Dr. Furnivall, Dr. Gregory Foster, and the Rev. Ronald Bayne took part.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

PROF. FRANCIS GOTCH has been elected to the Waynflete chair of physiology at Oxford, vacant by Prof. Burdon Sanderson's appointment to the regius professorship of medicine. Prof. Gotch—who is a B.Sc. of London and an honorary M.A. of Oxford—was for several years demonstrator to Prof. Burdon Sanderson, and now fills the Holt chair of physiology at University College, Liverpool.

THE University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of M.A., *honoris causa*, upon Mr. Henry James Wolstenholme.

THE subject of the Bampton Lectures, which the Rev. T. B. Strong, of Christ Church, is now delivering at Oxford, is "Christian Ethics."

IN Congregation at Oxford, on Tuesday of this week, a new statute was promulgated, in accordance with which, after 1896, only one examination a year will be held in mathematical moderations, as is already the case in all the other honour schools. This examination will be held in Trinity term. At the same time, it is proposed to reduce the total honorarium of each examiner from £40 to £25.

IN the *Oxford University Gazette* there is printed the report of a committee of Council, proposing a scheme for the simplification of the existing system of pass examinations, which will also incidentally diminish the number of examiners. The three principal changes introduced are: (1) The additional subjects in responses are made identical with the corresponding subjects in the pass final schools, (2) the subjects now offered simultaneously in pass moderations and in the preliminary examination in jurisprudence may henceforth be offered separately, and (3) the subjects in pass moderations may be offered at any time after matriculation. We observe that a candidate for the new honours school in English, who has not already obtained honours in some other school, is required to pass in both Latin and Greek, and also in either logic or mathematics.

THREE public lectures were delivered at Oxford last week: by the Rev. Dr. C. H. H. Wright (Grinfield lecturer on the Septuagint), on "The Times of Antiochus Epiphanes as portrayed in Daniel xi."; by Mr. W. R. Morfill (reader in Slavonic), on "The Malo-Russians and their Literature"; and by Dr. J. Varley Roberts (for the professor of music), on "Madrigals."

AT a meeting held in the Divinity School at Cambridge, on Monday of this week, Prof. Armitage Robinson read a paper on "The Composition of the Early Chapters of Luke's Gospel."

THE following is the speech delivered at Cambridge on March 7 by the Public Orator, Dr. Sandys, in presenting Prof. Charles Rieu for the complete degree of M.A., *honoris causa*:

"Viri desideratissimi propter eruditionem multiplicem celeberrimi in loco, lactamur nuper, statuto antiquo in melius mutato, lingue Arabicæ professorum nobis dignissimum esse datum. Hodie vero eundem honoris causam artium magistrum creamus, nostræque senatui libenter addimus. Atqui fluminis Rheni in ripa, in Academia Bonneni, annos abhinc quinquaginta propter eximiam linguarum Orientalium peritiam philosophiæ doctor olim nuncupatus est. Ibi de poetæ cujusdam Arabici vitæ et carminibus commentationem luculenter concepsit; ibi, cum collega doctissimo conlocutus, lingue Sanscriticæ thesaurum copiosissimum edidit. Postea in Musco Britannico codicum Orientalium custos nominatus, per annos quadraginta, ut diplomatis Bonneni nuper honorifice renovati verbis utar, Musci illius codicibus Arabicis, Persicis, Turcicis, summa cum

cura singularique doctrina descriptis, ad vastos litterarum thesauros omnibus aditum patefecit, adeuntis semper consilio atque opera comiter adiuvit.' Satis causae dictum esse opinor, Academicis, cur professorem tanta doctrina, tanta comitate praeditum, ad Academiam nostram adeuntem ea qua par est comitate accipiamus. Vir linguarum Orientalium eruditione tam dives, dignus certe est qui Horatii verbis appelletur:

'Intactis opulentior

Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiae.'

THE total number of candidates for the preliminary examinations in biology at Oxford is thirty-nine, of whom all but two offer animal morphology or botany. From this, the *Oxford Magazine* infers that all the others will take up physiology for their final subject, and therefore intend to be medical students. It would seem, then, that the medical school at Oxford is at last becoming a reality.

WE quote the following from the New York Nation:—

"The announcement that the Yale 'Lit.' prize would not be awarded this year, because not one of the essays handed in was worthy of such recognition, must give something of a shock to the older graduates of that institution, coming, too, so soon after the comments made on Yale's uninterrupted defeats in the debating contests with Harvard. In the early sixties, a freshman on entering Yale had pointed out to him as the college heroes the great debaters of the two old open societies. To-day even those societies are dead, and the freshman has pointed out to him the champion slugger at football, the highest jumper, and the furthest thrower of the hammer. Even the champion oarsman takes a second place in these days of higher athletics."

TRANSLATION.

FOR LORENZO DEAD.

(From the Latin of Politian.)

Who will grant to my head
Water? Or who for mine eyes
Will open a fountain of tears?
So that by night I may weep,
And may weep by day:
Like as the dove, widow'd, is wont,
Or the swan that dieth is wont,
Like as the nightingale:
Crying, Woe is for me!
Grief, ah, my grief!

Our Tree* by the lightning-shock
Lies cast suddenly down;
Our Tree full of renown,
Famed where the Muses are,
And famed where the wood nymphs lie!
O Tree, whose clusterful boughs
Lent peace to the songs of Apollo,
And sweeten'd the sweet of his voice:
Mute are the voices, alas!
And alas! We are deaf that heard.

Who will grant to my head
Water? Or who for mine eyes
Will open a fountain of tears?
So that by night I may weep,
And may weep by day:
Like as the dove, widow'd, is wont,
Or the swan that dieth is wont,
Like as the nightingale:
Crying, Woe is for me!
Grief, ah, my grief!

MAURICE HEWLETT.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

THE death of Sir John Maclean at Glasbury House, Clifton, on March 6, of influenza, has deprived those of us who are connected with the West country of an enthusiastic antiquary and an attached friend. He was born at

* This is, of course, Lorenzo—the *laurus*, laurel-tree.

Trehudreth Barton, Blisland, near Bodmin, on September 17, 1811, his father's name being then Lean, but he resumed the prefix of Mac in 1845. Like many other clever youths from this neighbourhood, he obtained a place in the War Office, probably through the interest of the first Lord Vivian, a distinguished soldier whose family seat was near the town of Bodmin. From 1855 to 1861 Maclean was keeper of the records of the Ordnance in the Tower of London, and from 1865 to 1871 he served as deputy chief auditor of the army accounts. At the beginning of that year he retired from official life, and was knighted at Osborne on January 14, 1871. He resided for many years at Pallingswick Lodge, Hammersmith, and, being an ardent Churchman, took an active part in the working of the new parish of St. John's, Hammersmith. For some years after his withdrawal from the War Office he dwelt at Bicknor Court, Coleford, Gloucestershire, and latterly at Glasbury House, Clifton. He married at Helland, near Bodmin, on December 5, 1835, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Billing, of Great Lanke, in St. Breward, an adjoining parish. She survives with one daughter.

The first works of Sir John Maclean were connected with the family of Carew. He edited in 1857, from the original MSS., *The Life and Times of Sir Peter Carew*, a volume of much interest for an ecclesiastical student of the Reformation period and for the history of Devonshire. For the Camden Society he edited the "Letters of George, Lord Carew, to Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador to the Court of the Great Mogul, 1615-17" (1860), and the "Letters of Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew" (1864). His most laborious work was his *History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor*, which came out in parts, and was afterwards published as three volumes. It contained full descriptions of the churches and manors within the limits of the deanery, Bodmin being its most important parish, and was filled with elaborate pedigrees of many of the leading Cornish families. In 1869 he published a limited edition of the *Life of Sir Thomas Seymour, Baron Seymour of Sudeley*, and as only one hundred copies were printed it has now become a scarce volume. Since the date of his removal from London he has edited John Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys, 1066-1618*, in three volumes; J. F. Marsh's *Annals of Chepstow Castle for Six Centuries*; and, in conjunction with W. C. Heane, *The Gloucestershire Visitation of 1623*. He was also the author of innumerable articles in *Notes and Queries*, the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, the *Archaeological Journal*, the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, and in several other periodicals. His work was always of admirable quality, and he will be much missed.

W. P. C.

THE REV. C. W. BOASE.

Oxford: March 11, 1895.

MAY I say a few words in the ACADEMY of our dear old friend, Mr. C. W. Boase, of Exeter College, whose death follows so quickly and sadly upon that of Mr. Robinson, of New College.

In him we lose one who was, perhaps, the best representative of the fast disappearing and older order of life-fellows. Taking his degree in 1850, he had resided for nearly half a century within the walls of his college, of which there was never a more loyal son; for he made it one of the few objects of his literary ambition to publish its records. But, though he wrote but little, he was one of the most learned of men: a Hebraist of no mean quality, an excellent classical scholar, and an historian of the very first order. The late Prof. Freeman has acknowledged his indebtedness to

him in this last field of learning; and for some years he had been Reader in modern history, only resigning the post a few months ago, when he felt his health giving way. Indeed, when one comes to speak of him as a man, and not as a scholar, it is impossible to communicate to the outside world the impression which he made on all who knew him—gentle and kind beyond belief to everyone who sought his aid, speaking ill of no one, abstaining from controversy, seeing the best side of all men and all causes. Such was his learning that there was no field in which his well-balanced, luminous judgments were not aidful, even to specialists; and his great modesty was even more remarkable than his learning.

For years he was to be seen every afternoon pacing the dry stretch of gravel walk in the University Park. I shall always look back to my conversations with him when I joined him on these occasions. No one could talk as he could, pouring out, in his gentle, kindly manner, anecdote after anecdote, learning on learning. And now that familiar figure and voice is lost to us; yet I trust not all his quiet enthusiasm for goodness and truth. Alas! that he could not have been spared to us another ten years. In this age of bustling and ostentation, how must we miss such an example of profound and unassuming culture, of lifelong devotion to academic duties, understood in the highest, noblest sense!

F. C. CONYBEARE.

DR. GOTTLIEB WEIL.

WE regret to have also to record the death of Dr. Gottlieb Weil, which took place the week before last, at Milford, Surrey. Dr. Weil studied at Heidelberg, where he took his degree. He was long connected with the University of Cambridge as teacher of the German language and literature. Among his pupils there were Colenso and Lightfoot. In 1857 he was appointed to Queen's College, Harley-street; he held also for a considerable time masterships at Wellington College and at the Charterhouse. A scholar of considerable culture and attainments, he devoted himself to teaching rather than to writing, and many of his former pupils hold his memory in grateful recollection. He passed away in his eighty-fourth year.

C. M.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

IN the March number of the *Antiquary*, some of the articles may be of service to the student, but there is not one which will furnish attraction to the general reader. Mr. E. Wyndham-Hulme has a third section of his paper on "English Glass-Making in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." Venetian workmen appear to have fled to England and the Netherlands about the middle of the sixteenth century; but it was some time before the better kind of glass became a home product in this country. It seems that we owe to Jacob Verzellini—or Vessalini, as he is sometimes called—the introduction of the manufacture as a profitable business. He was born at Venice in 1522, and died at Down, in Kent, in 1606. Brasses to the memory of himself and his wife, Elizabeth Vanburen, an Antwerp lady, are still to be seen in the parish church. In 1574 Verzellini received a patent for making glass, the more important parts of which have been reproduced by Mr. Hulme. Mr. J. Lewis André gives a good account of East Ruston Church, Norfolk. The rood screen still exists. The panels on the northern side contain fifteenth century paintings of the four Evangelists. On the south side are given the four Doctors of the Church. We are glad to hear that these paintings are still "fairly perfect." Three of the Evangelists are represented with their

usual emblems; but Saint Matthew, instead of being, as is commonly the case, attended by an angel, is portrayed with wings. The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield ought to have made his paper on the town of Rapallo longer than it is. Few Englishmen know much of Italy beyond the great towns and the other notable things which are brought under their knowledge by the guide-books.

ADVANCED STUDY AND RESEARCH AT CAMBRIDGE.

WHILE Oxford has finally adopted, with some amendments, a statute for establishing new degrees for research, Cambridge was to discuss on Wednesday of this week a revised scheme drawn up by a special syndicate. We print below a series of eleven resolutions, embodying the chief features of that scheme. It will be observed that it differs from the Oxford scheme in two important respects: it offers to advanced students the ordinary B.A. degree, and it admits them under certain conditions to the Tripos examinations. The period of residence—namely, two years—is the same in both cases.

"I.—That it is desirable to admit to the university under the title of Advanced Students graduates of other universities who have attained the age of twenty-one years, and whose qualifications for entering on a course of advanced study or research have been approved.

"II.—That the degree committees of the special boards of studies should be empowered to authorise in exceptional cases the admission as Advanced Students of persons who are not graduates of another university, provided they give evidence of special qualifications.

"III.—That every person admitted as an Advanced Student should forthwith matriculate in the usual manner as a member of the university.

"IV.—That Advanced Students should be entitled under certain special conditions to proceed to a degree in the university.

"V.—That the first degree to which Advanced Students should be entitled to proceed should be the degree of B.A., and that they should thereafter be entitled to proceed under the usual conditions to the degree of M.A. and to other degrees in the university.

"VI.—That Advanced Students should be entitled to be admitted under special conditions to certain of the Tripos examinations.

"VII.—That an Advanced Student should be entitled to proceed to his first degree if he have (1) kept by residence at least six terms, and (2) attained a specified standard in a Tripos examination to which he has been admitted.

"VIII.—That a Certificate of Research should be granted by the university to an Advanced Student who shall have (1) pursued under supervision a course of research in the university, and (2) submitted a dissertation which shall have been adjudged to be of distinction as an original contribution to learning or as a record of original research.

"IX.—That an Advanced Student should be entitled to proceed to his first degree if he have (1) kept by residence at least six terms, and (2) obtained a Certificate of Research.

"X.—That a Certificate of Research should be granted by the university to any graduate of the university who shall have (1) pursued under supervision a course of research, and (2) submitted a dissertation which shall have been adjudged to be of distinction as an original contribution to learning or as a record of original research.

"XI.—That the duty of making arrangements for the supervision of Advanced Students or graduates engaged in courses of research, and the duty of awarding the Certificates of Research, should be entrusted to the degree committee of that special board with which the course of research is in each case most nearly connected."

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BRETTON, Jean. *Notes d'un étudiant français en Allemagne*. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50.
CYON, E. de. *M. Witte et les Finances russes d'après des documents officiels et inédits*. Paris: typ. Chamet et Renouard. 5 fr.
JACQUOT, A. *Notes sur Claude Deruet, peintre et graveur lyonnais (1598-1680)*. Paris: Rouam. 10 fr.
KUNOWSKI, A. von u. F. von. *Die Kurzschrift als Wissenschaft u. Kunst*. Einleitung. 1. Th. Leipzig: Klinkhardt. 3 M. 10.
MOURET, Gabriel. *Passé le Décret: la vie et l'art en Angleterre*. Paris: Ollendorff. 3 fr. 50.
NOË, Michel. *Pages d'Orient*. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50.
SHELLETS et GRIMAUD. *Lavoisier: statistique agricole et projets de réforme*. Paris: Guillaumin. 2 fr. 50.
UJVALY, Ch. de. *Petit dictionnaire des marques et monogrammes des biscuits de porcelaine*. Paris: Rouam. 10 fr.
WEISBERG, P. *Die sozialwissenschaftlichen Ideen Saint-Simons*. Basel: Müller. 2 M. 10.

THEOLOGY, ETC.

- TEXTES U. UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur. 12. Bd. 4. Hft. Urkunden aus dem antimonarchistischen Kampfe d. Abendlandes. Eine Quellenkrit. Untersuchung. v. E. Rolfes.—Zur Abercius-Inschrift v. A. Harnack. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 6 M. 50.

HISTORY, ETC.

- BROG, le Vicomte de. *La Vie en France sous le premier Empire*. Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50.
CLEMYAT, l'abbé A. *Les Ecoles de Chartres au moyen-âge*. Paris: Picard. 7 fr. 50.
DAMMEL, F. *Beitrag zur Geschichte d. magdeburgischen Bauernstandes*. 1. Th. 3. Hft. Halle: Kiemmerer. 50 Pf.
EIFFEL, K. *Das Vermessungswesen der Markgemeinden*. Straßburg: Heitz. 2 M. 50.
GATRO, A. *Die Abtei Murbach in Elsass*. Nach Quellen bearb. Straßburg: Le Roux. 15 M.
LAVY, L. u. H. LUGENRACH. *Das Forum Romanum der Kaiserzeit*. München: Oldenbourg. 1 M.
LORENZ, J. *Seimar u. Bernhard v. Krensmünster*. Studien zu den Geschichtsquellen v. Krensmünster im 13. u. 14. Jahrh. Leipzig: Freytag. 2 M.
PLATTNER, W. *Die Entstehung d. Freistaates der drei Bünde u. sein Verhältnis zur alten Eidgenossenschaft*. Davos: Richter. 3 M. 50.
SAINT-ARNAUD, le Maréchal de, en Crème: *journal du Dr. Cabrol*. Paris: Tresee. 7 fr. 50.
THIERIA, H. *Napoleon III. avant l'Empire: la genèse de la restauration de l'Empire*. T. I. Paris: Plon. 3 fr.
USLAR-GLEICHEN, E. *Frhr. v. Geschichte der Grafen v. Winzenburg*. Nach den Quellen bearb. Hannover: Meyer. 8 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BRAUNE, W. u. O. FISCHER. *Der Gang des Menschen*. 1. Thl. Versuche am unbelasteten u. belasteten Menschen. Leipzig: Hirsch. 12 M.
FAUTH, Ph. *Astronomische Beobachtungen u. Resultate aus den J. 1890 u. 1891, erhalten auf seiner Privatsternwarte in Kaiserslautern*. I. Kaiserslautern: Gotthold. 15 M.
HEIDEN, K. *Beiträge zur Embryologie u. Salpa fusiformis*. Cuv. Frankfurt a-M.: Dietzweg. 12 M.
LIEBERBERG, O. *Die Zweckmäßigkeit der psychischen Vorgänge als Wirkung der Vorstellungshemmung*. Berlin: C. Duncker. 1 M. 50.
RUEHL, J. *Metaphysik*. Leipzig: Friedrich. 18 M.
RUPERTSKRON, M. *Die biologische Literatur üb. die Käfer Europas v. 1880 an*. Berlin: Friedländer. 10 M.
SPIEGEL, J. S. *Die Unsterblichkeit der Seele nach den neuesten naturhistorischen u. philosophischen Forschungen*. Leipzig: Friedrich. 2 M. 40.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BÜHLER, G. *Indian Studies*. III. On the origin of the Indian Brahma Alphabet. Leipzig: Freytag. 2 M.
DELITZSCH, F. *Assyrisches Handwörterbuch*. 2. Th. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 8 M.
FISCHER, H. *Geographie der schwäbischen Mundart*. Tübingen: Laupp. 20 M.
INSCRIPTIONES graecae insularum maris Aegae. Fasc. I. Inscriptiones insularum Rhodi, Chalceae, Carpathi cum Sarc. Cael. Ed. F. Hiller de Gaertringen. Berlin: Reimer. 30 M.
MULLER, H. C. *Alt- u. Neugriechisch. Studien üb. alt-, mittel- u. neugr. Grammatik*. 1. Hft. Einleitung in die alt- u. neugr. Grammatik. Leiden: Brill. 85 Pf.
SCHÖNE, A. *Ueb. die Alkestis des Euripides*. Kiel: Toebe. 1 M. 20.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LINKS WITH TENNYSON'S YOUTH.

Handsworth: March 9, 1895.

It may interest your readers to learn that some of the last links with the late Lord Tennyson's youth have recently been severed, and that there is now scarcely one person remaining in Lincolnshire who knew him in his early years. The "boy-schoolmaster" of Alfred and Charles Tennyson (William Clark) died some months ago; his brother, Jonathan Clark, died last month, aged eighty-six; Mr. J. William Wilson, one of the old scholars at Louth Grammar School, who, if he had no

vivid recollection of Tennyson, well remembered his stern schoolmaster, has not long been in the grave; and, last of all, Susan Epton (Mrs. Thompson) passed away on March 6.

This poor blind woman, who was born May 23, 1807, lived only a mile or two from Somersby Rectory, and up to within a year or two ago was always ready to talk of the eventful days she spent with Dr. Tennyson and his family. The Laureate himself counted her as a friend, and wrote her a touching letter when she sent her congratulations to him on his eightieth birthday. "I should like to take his hand again," she was accustomed to say to visitors who occasionally found their way to her remote little village home. She recalled how she and the other servants were in the habit of listening to Alfred Tennyson when, as a mere boy, he declaimed a few passages of poetry to his brothers. Charles Tennyson, however, was her favourite, and the sightless eyes of Susan Thompson would moisten at the mention of his name. She knew Arthur Hallam, and was in the Rectory when the news of his death reached the family; it fell to her lot, indeed, to minister to his destined bride, and not in duty but in love to bring what solace she could to her mistress. Susan Thompson's moving story of those days is not, however, such as may now be repeated, but must be regarded as sacred in its intimate and confidential details. The proudest day of her long life was that on which she received the Laureate's letter telling her how he valued her good wishes.

With Susan Thompson's death it is probable that the last of the Laureate's Lincolnshire contemporaries—excluding the surviving members of his family—disappears.

CUMING WALTERS.

WORDSWORTH AND MARTIAL.

Cains College, Cambridge: March 10, 1895.

Is there any evidence that Wordsworth was a reader of Martial, as he certainly was of Catullus and Virgil? If there is not, then it becomes all the more interesting to notice the parallel, which I do not remember to have seen noticed elsewhere, between the opening lines of Wordsworth's Second Sonnet on King's College, Cambridge:

"They dreamt not of a perishable home
Who thus could build,"

and Martial's verses addressed to the architect of Domitian's "domus Palatina" (vii. 56. l.):

"Astra polumque pia cepisti mente, Rabiri,
Parrhasium mira qui struis arte domum."

W. T. LENDRUM.

LUTHER'S BIBLE TRANSLATION.

London: March 11, 1895.

I asked Mr. Merk to meet the arguments, published by me some years back, that Luther had only a superficial knowledge of Greek at the time he is popularly supposed to have translated the New Testament from the Greek within three months. Mr. Merk has not done so, but he takes the passage quoted by me, and endeavours to show that Luther is in some respects nearer to the original Greek than to the IXth German Bible. Why not? I can only repeat what I wrote in 1883:

"He [Luther] most certainly had Erasmus' Greek Testament with the improved Latin translation and annotations; but even this did not preserve him from repeating many errors of the Vulgate, which he would have avoided had he translated independently from the original text."

The main point, that Luther's vocabulary and his phraseology are almost identical with that of pre-Lutheran versions, Mr. Merk does not even attempt to meet. Indeed, he merely

strengthens my position by citing another passage from Luke. In order that "the unprejudiced reader" may have an opportunity of judging whether the German Vulgate and the September-Bibel, "whatever their superficial likeness, rest on an entirely different basis," I will again, at the end of this letter, print another extract and, for comparison, an independent pre-Lutheran translation. The reader will see at once that any independent translator has a widely different vocabulary and phraseology. The fact is, that there exist several pre-Lutheran versions, which are largely independent, and these differ far more widely both from each other and from the "German Vulgate" than Luther's version does from the latter. Mr. Merk, if he studies the still unpublished codices, Egerton 855 and 1895-6, or Add. 15,243 (an Apocalypse only), will find that very large sections of them are entirely independent of the "German Vulgate," and that it is very far from inevitable that "two translations, however independent of one another, should have very much in common," even in passages of great simplicity. However, I think the passages I give below of really independent translations ought to suffice. Now, let us take Mr. Merk's evidence of Luther's knowledge of Greek in John iv. in detail.

(a) Change of tense. Granted, but why not due to the Vulgate or to Erasmus? On the whole, considering the change of tense in v. 10, there is a good deal to be said for the grammatical consistency of the German Vulgate.

(b) The German Vulgate has "*Darumb das Weib von Samaria sprach*," while Luther has "*spricht nu das Samaritisch Weib*," "rendering neatly the Greek *ὁν* by German *nun*." Indeed! Our own Revised Version has changed "*Then saith the woman of Samaria*" of the Jacobean Version back to "*The Samaritan woman therefore saith*." Presumably it was the work of competent Greek scholars who knew how to render neatly the Greek *ὁν*!

(c) The German Vulgate has "*In welcher weisz*," while Luther has *wie*. According to Mr. Merk, the one is obviously a translation of *quomodo* and the other of *ως*. Indeed! Then why does the Leipziger Codex of 1343, admittedly translating from the Latin, use *wie*? There is more than one German version which has *wie* instead of *welcherweisz*, and yet their authors had no acquaintance with the original Greek.

(d) Mr. Merk objects to the rendering "*Wann auch der vater suochet solich die yn anbeeten*" of the German Vulgate, and says that Luther puts correctly "*denn der vater will auch habe die yhn also anbeeten*." Indeed! The Revised English Version has "*for such doth the Father seek to be his worshippers*," and for an alternative "*for such the Father also seeketh*." Presumably it was the work of competent Greek scholars, and it seems to me that this rendering of theirs is as much removed from Luther's as it is from that of the German Vulgate. The fact is, that Luther's rendering is just as obscure as that of the German Vulgate, and probably for the same reason—ignorance of the Greek. His weak *die* certainly does not give the strong reference of the *τοιοῦτος* to those referred to in v. 23.

(e) "The clumsy phrase (containing the provincial *ayschen*)" writes Mr. Merk. Why is *ayschen* provincial? It is simply one fifteenth century way of spelling *heischen*, which itself occurs in more than one of the MSS. of the German Bible. The word will be found in North, South, and West German of the period, and, as a matter of fact, is used in the identical sense of the German Vulgate by both Goethe and Lessing! But if Mr. Merk prefers *beten* to *heischen* he will find it already given in v. 10 of the Leipziger Codex, and yet that Codex was pre-Lutheran by 180 years! That Luther polished up the German Vulgate is not at issue.

Even he had not the audacity to issue a verbatim reprint as his own translation.

(f) Lastly, "*Gott ist der Gaist*" is simply an error which has crept into some of the printed versions. The early MSS. are quite definite, the Tepler Codex has "*Gott, der ist ein geist*," and the Leipziger Codex "*Got ist ein geist*." Thus, to translate the Vulgate by "*ein geist*" was already accomplished; yet, writes Mr. Merk, the absence of the article in the Greek *πνεῦμα ὁ θεός* preserved him [Luther] from making the mistake." As a matter of fact, the modern German revision (*Protebibel*, 1883) has "*Gott ist Geist*," and probably if Luther had been the Greek scholar Mr. Merk supposes him, the September-Bibel would have had the same rendering.

Thus, not one of the points brought forward by Mr. Merk really indicates special knowledge of Greek in Luther. They can nearly all be found in his predecessors, whom he merely supplemented by a perusal of Erasmus' Latin translation. But positive examples that Luther did not follow the Greek but the German Vulgate are numerous enough. One must suffice here. Luke xxi. 24 runs in Luther:

"Und sie werden fallen durch des schwerds mund."

The Greek is:

καὶ πνεῦμα ὁ θεός.

Why in the world, if Luther really knew Greek, did he translate *σῶμα μαχάρας* by such fourth-form stuff as *schwerds mund*? The answer is simply that the German Vulgate has "*und sy fallen in dem mund des schwerds*" closely following the unrevised Vulgate, "*Et cadunt in ore gladii*!"

Mr. Merk again appeals to authorities, but he is very unfortunate in asking whether Jakob Grimm had not "access to the German Bible, which was before the Reformation." Of Scherer, I will not at present say anything, but of Grimm there is direct evidence that he did not know the vocabularies of the pre-Lutheran Bible translations. He never cites them in the great dictionary—he was not a man to leave such splendid material unused if he had known it—and only in the last few years have the new Editors of Grimm's *Wörterbuch* begun to recognise and use these inexhaustible mines of pre-Lutheran German. I conclude with the passages promised:

MATTHEW i. 20-22.

German Vulgate.	Luther.	Munich MS., 715.
Und da er gedacht die ding, sät der engel des herren erschein im dem schlaf, in dem schlaf sagend. Joseph du son David furcht dich nicht, Mariam deinen gemahel. Wann das in ir ist geboren das ist von dem heyligen geyst. Wann sie wirt geboren eisen sun und du wirst seinen namen heysen jhesus. Wann er wirt haylsam machen sein volck von iren sunden.	Indem er aber also gedacht, syhe da erschein yhm ein Engell des herren jm traum und sprach: in dem schlaf, Joseph du son David furcht dich nicht, Mariam deyn weyb zu dyr nemmen, denn das ynn yhr geporn ist, das ist von dem heyligen geyst und sie wirt von dem heyligen geyst eynen son geperen, ligen geyst. Sy des namen soltu schol gepern einen Jhesus heysen, denn er wirt seyn volck selig machen von yhren sunden.	Ds er daz also gedacht zu ton, do erschein im der engel gotes in dem schlaf und sprach zu im: Joseph, Davidis chint, furcht dir nicht, nicht zu nemmen Mariam zu einer chonen, wann war in ir ist, daz ist von dem heyligen geyst. Sy des namen soltu schol gepern einen son der schol heyzzen Jhesus, er selig halien sein lewt von iren sunden.

* It is of interest to notice that Luther returned to the *Genahl* of the German Vulgate in later editions!

This is a very simple passage; but the relation of Luther to the German Vulgate, and his divergence from the Munich Codex, is apparent. The odds against this sort of relationship throughout the whole of the New Testament being purely casual are simply enormous on the accepted mathematical theory of chance.

KARL PEARSON.

* See also our own Revised Version.

† The revised Vulgate has *avis*, and Luther in later editions *Schärfe*.

KILGROVANE III.

London: March 12, 1895.

There is one point upon which the Rev. E. Barry's careful analysis of this inscription leaves me doubtful; and, as it is crucial, I write to ask for a little further information.

Where Father Barry finds an *f* (in *afi*) I had no doubt that I saw five genuine scores. I ought to have subjected them to as minute an examination as Father Barry has actually done, but it did not occur to me to question the authenticity of any one of them. If I do not misunderstand Father Barry's remarks upon this character, he has himself, as a matter of fact, identified my five scores, but rejected the first two as "mere scaling." The third and fifth of these scores are real; the fourth, though now "rough and fresh from scaling," must be regarded as real because flanked by real scores. The point which still, to my mind, seems to require further elucidation, may be stated thus: are the five apparent scores equidistant? if so, are the first two—the fictitious scores—similar in appearance to the fourth? if so (putting aside questions of sense and meaning), does not the argument drawn from the proximity of the two unquestionable scores apply equally well to the first and second as to the fourth? In other words, is there not equal justification for considering the letter to be an *n* with the first, second, and fourth scores scaled, as an *f*, with the middle score injured, and some random score-like weathering preceding it? Unfortunately I have neither squeeze, rubbing, nor photograph from which to obtain an answer to these queries, and the sketch and notes which I made on the spot of course give no help.

I should also be glad to know the position of the *a* point relative to the fictitious *n*-scores (I saw no vowels except the *ei* between the *r* and the *f* or *n*). Does it precede them, or lie at the root of one of them, like the vowel-point at the root of the *b* in my *Ebrani*?

I do not wish to insist that this letter is an *n*; I am merely stating that I cannot recollect or find a note of any reason for rejecting the first two scores any more than the fourth. I have no doubt that Father Barry, who has seen the stone much more frequently and more recently than I have, has excellent reason for so doing; but should it by any chance turn out to be an *n* after all, there would be no alternative but to accept the *m*-like scratch higher up as an actual *m*, and read downwards. This Protean inscription would then assume the form, apparently, of *Irati magi Eri*!

However, when I revisit Kilgrovane—as I hope I may at some future date—I shall be rather pleased than otherwise to find that all these guesses must give place to Father Barry's reading. Such an identification as that which he brings forward is too interesting to be lost; Ogham inscriptions which can be grouped together as memorials of members of the same family are extremely rare. Out of a total of 292 known to me from various sources, I can only recollect the two (three?) *Toicac* stones at Dunloe and the *Nelasegamonas* stones at Ardmore and Old Island as parallel instances. Until I read Father Barry's letter, I was unaware of the existence of such an important inscription at Shekinan—the six dilapidated fragments described by Mr. Brash were the only inscriptions there of which I had heard.*

I ought, perhaps, to take this opportunity of explaining that the error into which I fell in speaking of "*Canon Barry*" was not altogether my fault: I was misled by a report of a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in the *Antiquary* (vol. xxiii., p. 82), in which he is so styled.

R. A. S. MACALISTER.

* I presume that "*Shekinan*"=Mr. Brash's "*Seskinan*." It is odd that the same writer always speaks of "*Kilgrovane*" as "*Kilgravane*."

THE DERIVATION OF "YORKER."

London: March 9, 1895.

The interesting word "yorker" can only be done justice to by historical etymologists. When does "yorker" first appear in our literature? To the best of my knowledge, "yorker" does not occur in Nyren, who represents the language of the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. "Yorker" is not in Love's poem, nor, so far as I remember, in any of the cricketing writings of the eighteenth century. I think it will be sought in vain among Miss Mitford's works and in Mr. Tennyson's; but the lexicographer must read through the old sporting magazines and *Felix on the Bat*. Even in Pycroft's *Cricket Field* (in early editions at least) a "yorker" is named a "tice," I think, obviously because it "entices" you (or me, at all events) to treat it as a half-volley. When I was a boy in Scotland, say in 1860-63, a yorker was called a "tice" or a "block-pitch." All this makes in favour of J. S. C.'s theory that the word has recently come into general use. Thirty years ago it prevailed in Oxford. Older cricketers may be able to say how long they have been familiar with the term. I am inclined (subject to the judgment of my superiors) to think that a "yorker" is only a delivery favoured by Yorkshire men. One would speak of a "yorker," then, as one speaks of a "Lockerby lick," or as at Winchester a certain drive is (or was) called a "Barter." To "york" might be coeval with, or derived from, "yorker."

From "yerk" = jerk I see no elucidation. "The ball must be bowled, not driven or jerked," say these eternal laws of which the M.C.C. is the sole and sacred progenitor. Nor does a "yorker" need, more than any other delivery, to be "thrown or jerked"; while it would most righteously be "no-balled" if the bowler acted on the unconsciously improper suggestion of J. S. C. That "yorker" could not become "yorker" is familiar to all students of Mr. Max Müller; but if I am wrong here, apply to that authority.

For the non-publication of Scott's notes in the Dryburgh Edition, not I, but the limits of space, and the desire of the spirited publishers, are responsible. It is not I who would leave them out if they could be got in. In references to the ancient classics of cricket, I am obliged to trust my memory, but here, if nowhere else, I think I can depend on that faculty.

A. LANG.

I hoped that I had anticipated the imputation of regarding "yorker" as a ball that is "yerked." What I meant to imply was that it is the batsman who is "yerked" under his guard, just as Iago talks of "yorking" his enemy under the ribs.

The suppressed links in my argument were somewhat as follows:—Let it be assumed that the verb "to yerk" still exists in the Northern vernacular. A Southern batsman loses his wicket to a ball that he has been brought up to call a "tice." The crowd tell him jeeringly that he has been "yerked." Not knowing the word, he applies it to the nationality of the bowler, and says of himself that he has been "yorked."

J. S. C.

"THE WOMAN WHO DID."

In answer to Mr. Grant Allen's complaint in last week's ACADEMY, I do not wish to discuss his novel over again, having said all that I thought necessary in my review. His letter only leaves me the more convinced that his theories will not work, and that their application would be ridiculous.

Mr. Grant Allen should not, as a scientific man, start such groundless hypotheses, as that

I have only just discovered the existence of his problems, and that I have dismissed them and his book after three-quarters of an hour's consideration. The imputation would be unjust, were it not ludicrous. Surely Mr. Grant Allen cannot imagine himself the first discoverer of problems old as the Christian world and familiar to us all.

As to the lines from "The Taming of the Shrew," I hold them the wisest words yet said on the matter, though spoken three hundred years ago; and I still venture to consider Shakspeare a safer authority on human nature than Mr. Grant Allen.

PERCY ADDLESHAW.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 17, 4 p.m. Sunday Lecture: "The Story of Aluminium," by Mr. W. M. Heller.
7.30 p.m. Ethical: "Aristotle's Minor Virtues," by Mrs. Bryant.

MONDAY, March 18, 4.30 p.m. Victoria Institute.
8 p.m. Aristotelian: "Some Desiderata in Logic," by Prof. Brough.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Commercial Fibres," by Dr. D. Morris.

TUESDAY, March 19, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Internal Framework of Plants and Animals," X, by Prof. C. Stewart.

4.45 p.m. Statistical: "Changes in Average Wages in the United Kingdom, between 1860 and 1891," by Mr. Arthur L. Bowley.

8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Discussion, "The Kidderpor Dock, Calcutta."

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Practical Carpet Designing," by Mr. Alexander Millar.

8.50 p.m. Zoological: "The Structure and Affinities of some New Species of Molluscs from Borneo," by Mr. Walter E. Collinge and Lieut.-Col. H. H. Godwin.

Austen: "Preliminary Account of New Species of Earthworms belonging to the Hamburg Museum," by Mr. F. E. Bedford; "A Synonymic Catalogue of the Hesperidae of Africa and the Adjacent Islands, with Descriptions of some apparently New Species," by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Holland.

WEDNESDAY, March 20, 7.30 p.m. Meteorological: "The Motion of Clouds considered with reference to their Mode of Formation," by Mr. W. N. Shaw.

8 p.m. Geological: "The Biocenic of the Mid-Cottswolds," by Mr. S. S. Buckman; "Fluvio-glacial and Inter-glacial Deposits in Switzerland," by Dr. C. S. Du Roi de Siqueland.

8 p.m. Microscopical: "Patents connected with the Microscope, from 1866 to 1890," by Mr. W. H. Brown.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Progress of the Abattoir System in England," by Mr. H. F. Lester.

THURSDAY, March 21, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Three Periods of Seventeenth Century History," III, by Mr. S. R. Gardiner.

4.30 p.m. Historical.

8 p.m. Linnean: "Observations on the Loranthaceae of Ceylon," by Mr. F. W. Koebe.

8 p.m. Chemical: "Studies in Isomeric Change, III, The Ethylbenzenesulphononic Acids," by Dr. G. J. Moody; "Some Oxypyridine Derivatives," by Miss Sedgwick and Dr. Collier; "The Colouring Principle of *Iodalia Aculeata* and *Ecodia Melanophylla*," by A. G. Perkin and T. T. Hummel.

8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.

FRIDAY, March 22, 8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Students' Meeting, "Pipe-Siphons under the Ouse, at York," by Mr. G. B. Williams.

8 p.m. Physical: "The Objective Reality of Combination Tones," by Prof. A. W. Rüchler and Mr. Edser; "Some Acoustical Experiments," by Dr. C. V. Burton; and "The Use of an Iodine Voltmeter," by Mr. Herroun.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Emily Brontë," by Sir Wemyss Reid.

SATURDAY, March 23, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Light and Sound," IV, by Lord Rayleigh.

3.45 p.m. Botanic: General Fortnightly Meeting.

SCIENCE.

Epigraphia Indica, and Record of the Archaeological Survey of India. Edited by E. Hultzsch. Vol. III., Nos. 1-4. (Calcutta, 1893-4.)

DR. HULTZSCH's continuation of the *Epigraphia Indica*, which now has been turned into a Supplement to the *Indian Antiquary*, promises to become as important and interesting as the earlier volumes edited by Dr. Burgess.

The four numbers which have appeared contain almost exclusively South Indian inscriptions. There is only one document from the North, Prof. Kielhorn's Māndhātā plates, the contents of which, however,

possess an exceptional value. They make us acquainted with a hitherto unknown successor of the learned and liberal king Bhoja of Dhārā, whose memory lives to the present day among the poets and Pandits of India, and they furnish a *terminus ad quem* for the close of that famous Paramāra's reign. Their date, Samvat 1112, which corresponds to A.D. 1055-6, proves that Bhoja's death or deposition must fall earlier. Prof. Kielhorn is no doubt right in assuming that this event had happened not very long before the inscription was incised.

The oldest among the Southern inscriptions are Mr. Rice's great finds, the Siddāpur versions of Aśoka's New Edicts, re-edited according to fresh impressions prepared under the direction of Dr. Hultzsch. Next in age come Dr. Fleet's two new inscriptions of the Chalukyas of Badāmi and his new grant of the Rāthor king, Govinda III. They are accompanied by pedigrees of the two rival families, which have been corrected in accordance with the facts discovered since the publication of the *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*. Prof. Kielhorn adds another grant of the same Rāthor king, throwing a new light on the manner in which the donor's father, Dhruva I., gained the throne. It appears that he rebelled against his elder brother, Govinda II., and that the latter was deposed only after a prolonged struggle, in which, among others, the kings of Malva, Vengi, and Kanchi took part.

Further, there are some valuable additions to the history of the Eastern and Western Gangas. Dr. Hultzsch gives us two new grants of the former dynasty, which had an era of its own and seems to have been of some consequence. Dr. Fleet makes known a new set of plates, attributed to the Western Ganga king Butuga, which he declares to be spurious, and, in doing so, he contributes an important discussion of all the known inscriptions of the dynasty. The number of undeniable forgeries and of suspicious documents which refer to the descendants of the Sacred River is appalling. But it is satisfactory to learn that there are at least some grants of the eighth and later centuries, which even Dr. Fleet considers to be genuine. If Mr. Rice, who has discovered them as well as the majority of the spurious or doubtful inscriptions, would soon publish them with good facsimiles, that would be the best and surest way to settle the difficult question of the pedigree of the Western Gangas.

Finally, there are among the numerous papers referring to the later dynasties of Southern India two by Messrs. Krishna Shastri and Venkatayya, which will interest the wider circle of Sanskritists devoted to Vedic studies. Their analyses of some new inscriptions of the Vijayanagara or Vidyanagara Yādavas prove beyond a doubt that the famous names Mādhava and Śāyana do not refer, as Dr. Burnell thought, to one person, but, as the older opinion was and Dr. Peterson has asserted also recently, to two brothers, the sons of Māyana and Śrīmātī or Śrīmāyī. Mādhava, it appears, held office under King Bukka, whose inscriptions are dated between A.D. 1354 and 1371. First, in

A.D. 1356, Sāyana served Saṅgama II., the son of Bukka's elder brother, Kampana, who ruled independently over portions of the Nellore and Cuddapah districts, and later from A.D. 1379, was in the employ of Bukka's son, Harihara II. A third brother of the two illustrious scholiasts, Bhoganātha, whose name Dr. Burnell took for an appellative noun, is called in one inscription a *kavi* or poet; and it is not improbable that he is the Bhoganātha who composed the verses of the new grant of Saṅgama II., and was the *narmasachiva* or court jester of that king.

Ten out of the twenty-six articles in the four numbers have been written by the editor, four by Dr. Fleet, three by native scholars, and eight by Prof. Kielhorn. Dr. Hultzsch's editorial work has been done well and has not been light. It is evident that he has had a severe fight with the P. D. of the Government of India Press, a most dangerous and intractable Rākshasa, and that he has conquered in the end. The plates with the facsimiles, all done by Messrs. W. Griggs, of Peckham, are excellent.

Though it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge that the *Epigraphia* has not deteriorated through the change of editors, I cannot conclude this notice without an expression of personal regret that Dr. Burgess's connexion with epigraphy should have come to an end. And I feel it my duty to call attention to the fact that the progress in Indian epigraphy, effected during the last twenty-three years, would have been impossible without my old friend's untiring zeal and helpful energy.

G. BÜHLER.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Council of the British Association have resolved to nominate Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., foreign secretary of the Royal Society, as president for the meeting which will be held at Liverpool in 1896.

THE Croonian Lecture at the Royal Society was to be delivered on Thursday of this week by Prof. Th. W. Engelmann, director of the Physiological Institute at Utrecht, who has taken for his subject "The Nature of Muscular Contraction."

It is announced that Dr. Armand Ruffer has tendered his resignation of the post of director of the British Institution of Preventive Medicine.

At the meeting of the Meteorological Society, on Wednesday next, Mr W. N. Shaw will give a lecture, illustrated with experiments and diagrams, on "The Motion of Clouds, considered with reference to their Mode of Formation." The two causes of formation of cloud to be chiefly dealt with are: mixing of layers of air at different temperatures, and dynamical cooling.

At the meeting of the Microscopical Society on Wednesday next, a paper will be read by Mr. W. H. Brown on "Patents connected with the Microscope, from 1666 to 1800."

THE current session of the Sunday Lecture Society will end on March 17 with a lecture, to be delivered at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, by Mr. W. Mayhew Heller, on "Silver from Clay: the Remarkable Story of the Metal Aluminium," with illustrations by the oxy-hydrogen lantern.

ON Friday of this week, at 5 p.m., Dr. J. W. Gregory was to deliver a technical lecture in the map-room of the Geographical Society, on "The Age of the Atlantic Ocean."

Corrections.—Owing to a misunderstanding, the notice of "Mathematical Books" in the ACADEMY of last week was unfortunately printed without the author's corrections. In col. 1, l. 4, for "Goursal," read "Goursat"; l. 33, for "Mestcharsky," read "Mestcheraky"; l. 47, for "Plond," read "Peano"; l. 60, for "Chersin," read "Chersin"; l. 65, for "Pickard," read "Picard." In col. 2, l. 26 should run: "it is not stated what it means."

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

DR. J. R. CLARK HALL'S *Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary for the Use of Students* (Sonnenschein) is a work of very considerable merit and usefulness. As the articles do not average more than three or four lines, the page being of three columns, and no illustrative examples are given, the book does not enter into competition with Mr. Toller's edition of Bosworth; but it will entirely supersede both the abridgment of Bosworth and the very inconvenient dictionary of Ettmüller, which have hitherto been the only comprehensive Anglo-Saxon dictionaries of small compass suitable to the needs of students. The marking of quantities has been carefully attended to, and is in general trustworthy; in the earlier part of the alphabet the book is in this respect a much safer guide than Bosworth-Toller. For beginners, a valuable feature of the work is the abundance of cross-references, as the diversity of spelling in different texts is often a serious difficulty in using a dictionary. It is, of course, inevitable that many oversights are discoverable in the first edition of a work of this kind. Dr. Hall has often fallen into error through following Wright-Wülker without having properly studied the criticisms which have appeared in various philological periodicals. The well-known spurious words "*Cansegn*, a banner," "*ricen*, powerful goddess (i.e., Diana)," "*ilnetu*, 'ciciris'" (a very transparent puzzle), "*gerinen*, diligent," will doubtless be expunged in a future edition. The verb "*hesean*, to cook," is evolved out of *he sead* "he cooked." Under *Pac* Dr. Hall gives the sense "medicine," which, as Prof. Napier has shown in the ACADEMY, has no existence. Under "*watig*, callida," quoted from Holder's Prudentius Glosses, the unlucky suggestion is made that the word stands for *witig*; it is obviously a mistake for *potig*. We have noted some other mistakes of various kinds, and probably a more minute search would considerably increase the list; but we are inclined to think that most persons who are familiar with the difficulties of lexicographical work will consider that the degree of accuracy which Dr. Hall has attained is highly creditable to his skill and diligence.

THE *Classical Review* for March (David Nutt) is not a particularly interesting number. Prof. J. B. Mayor contributes a further instalment of critical notes on the "*Stromateia*" of Clement of Alexandria; Prof. Robinson Ellis, emendations of the Greek Tragic; and Prof. J. B. Bury, corrections of some passages in the *Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία*. There is also the following ingenious emendation, from M. F. H., of Horace, *Car.* IV. ii. 49:

"*Torque, dum proceedit, lo triumphe!*
Non semel dicemus, lo triumphe!"

Of the reviews we need only mention three. Mr. P. Giles thus summarises a new theory of word-forms, which has recently been put forward by Prof. Streitberg, of Freiburg in Switzerland:

"The question to be answered is. What are the

causes why original short vowels should be found lengthened in certain definite groups of instances? Dr. S.'s reply is: If a *mora* has been lost in a word, an accented short syllable immediately preceding the last *mora* is lengthened, while a long syllable immediately preceding, if it has the acute accent, changes it to the circumflex."

By way of explanation, Mr. Giles adds:

"If the rule were to hold good in modern English, a dissyllable like *canno* should be represented when reduced to a monosyllable by a syllable containing a long vowel (*cānt*), the two *morae* represented by the two short vowels being now represented by one long vowel."

The other two reviews are both under Archaeology, where Prof. Christ's theory as to the Greek stage, in opposition to that of Dr. Dörpfeld, is criticised by Mr. Capps, of Chicago; and Mr. Salomon Reinach's illustrated catalogue of the Gaulish bronzes in the Musée de St. Germain is praised by Miss E. Sellers.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — (Thursday, Feb. 21.)

DR. POSTGATE, president, in the chair.—Prof. Skeat read a paper on "Genesis B and the Heliand, as illustrated by a MS. recently discovered in the Vatican Library." The Anglo-Saxon poetical version of part of the Book of Genesis is found to consist of two parts, apparently by different authors. The main portion of it is called, for distinction, Genesis A; while the other portion, forming an interpolation, is called Genesis B. The latter portion is contained in lines 235-851, the whole poem consisting of 2935 lines. By a careful analysis of Genesis B, Prof. Sievers was enabled to construct a somewhat startling theory. He asserted, in 1875, that Genesis B bore so many marks of resemblance to the poem of the Heliand (written in the Old Saxon of the continent) that we are fairly entitled to infer—(1) that Genesis B is an Anglo-Saxon version or adaptation of a poem originally written in the Old-Saxon of the ninth century; and (2) that we can even go so far as to say that the Old-Saxon version of Genesis and the poem known as the Heliand were absolutely written by the same author. Many scholars have been more or less content to accept these results; but others have doubted. The question was set at rest last year, nineteen years after the theory was enunciated. It can no longer be doubted that the theory is correct. The Vatican MS. No. 1447 contains the required evidence. The main portion of this MS. consists of a Latin treatise on astrology; but it also contains four fragments of Old-Saxon poetry, written on all the available blank spaces. Of these four fragments, three contain portions of a poem on the Book of Genesis, whilst the fourth is a fragment of the Heliand itself, all apparently by the same author. Of the first three fragments, it so happens that two lie beyond the part of the story contained in Genesis B; but the first lies within its compass, so that an exact comparison can here be instituted. Such a comparison renders it obvious that the Anglo-Saxon adapter has followed his Old-Saxon original very closely, yet with considerable tact and judgment. Some lines he renders word for word with the most literal fidelity, while in others he makes suitable alterations, frequently omitting particles in order to render his lines more terse and compact. As an example of exact rendering, we may take the Old-Saxon phrase—"that wit ualadandas uorod farbrākun, hebunkunings." This is a portion of Adam's speech after the Fall, and signifies literally: "that we-two broke the command [lit. word] of the Ruler, the King of heaven." The corresponding phrase in Genesis B is word for word the same—viz., "that wit waldendes word forbrūcon heofonecynings." This example of the soundness of a theory based upon careful inductions from a close study of texts is an encouragement to philologists to take pains over verbal criticism.—Mr. Nixon read a paper on "Colour-Nomenclature," to show that the theory of an actual deficiency of colour sense among the ancients, such as was suggested in Mr. Gladstone's *Homeric Studies*, may still be held, if based not on an assumption of colour-blindness or of an imperfect

evolution of the organ of colour sense, but on one-sided development of the use and functions of that organ, and possibly on atrophy or hypertrophy of its component parts. He pointed out that later physiological discoveries were decidedly in favour of such a possibility; that the analogy of the development of other senses also favoured this view; and that the peculiarities of colour-nomenclature, though in many cases attributable to other causes, could not on the whole be satisfactorily accounted for except on some such theory.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.—(Imperial Institute, Tuesday, March 5.)

E. A. CAZALET, president, in the chair.—W. J. Birkbeck read a paper on the ancient town of "Vladimir," once the capital of Russia. He began by pointing out that foreigners interested in Russia lost a great deal by neglecting to visit the ancient cities in the governments immediately round Moscow. Both historically and architecturally they were of the highest interest: there was hardly one of them which had not played a considerable part in the history of the empire, and in most cases they retained to this day architectural monuments which were not only of high artistic value, but which threw light upon the events of their past. And in this respect no provincial town in central Russia was more interesting than Vladimir on the Kljazma, the ancient capital of Russia, with its Cathedral of the Assumption, where the sovereigns of Russia were crowned for more than two hundred years, and where many of them lie buried, including some who perished in the defence, not only of Russian, but of European, civilisation during the Tartar invasions. As to the historical place of Vladimir, Russian history, if difficult and confused from a chronicler's point of view, became both interesting and easy to follow if we realise that the main factors in the growth and development of the empire, the principal active causes which have been at work throughout from the very first to the present day, are but two in number: namely, her autocratic monarchy and her Church. From the moment that, nine centuries ago, the religion of the Orthodox Greek Church was incorporated into the monarchy which had been founded a century earlier by Rurik, the germs of the Russian empire, as we now see it, were already there; and the history of Russia is nothing more than the record of their gradual development into what we now see. To trace this development is all the more easy from the fact that Russian history can be divided into four periods, corresponding with the four capital cities which have existed at different times within the empire. The original capital was at Kieff; but this was moved to Vladimir in the twelfth century, to Moscow in the fourteenth, and to St. Petersburg at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Each removal marked a fresh stage in the growth of the autocracy, but not in reality a breach with the past. The capital city, from the time of the conversion of Russia to Christianity, had always been an important element in the life of the nation. In this respect the early history of Russia presents a marked contrast to that of the nations of Western Europe. The Teutonic and Scandinavian monarchies owed their ideas of centralization to the traditions of government which they received through Christianity from the Roman empire. But whereas in the West the influence of Roman ideas was only indirect, for the Western Roman Empire had then already ceased to exist, the Scandinavian rulers of Russia received their Christianity from Constantinople, where the imperialism of Christian Rome was still a living reality. Hence the Grand Dukes set to work to copy their model; and within a generation of the conversion of Russia we find Jaroslaw the Wise trying to make Kieff into a miniature Constantinople, with its own Cathedral of St. Sophia, and its own "Golden Gates." The germ of the idea which eventually led to the coronation of John the Terrible as first Tzar of Russia may thus be traced back to the very beginning of Russian history; and its outward symbol was the importance attached to the capital city, as the seat of the Grand Ducal throne. The removal of the capital from Kieff to Vladimir, in the middle of the

twelfth century, was a step deliberately taken in the interests of autocracy by Andrew Bogoliubski, one of the most far-sighted of the earlier monarchs of Russia. This remarkable man was far in advance of his age, and attempted many things in the direction of centralization which were not finally accomplished by the sovereign of Russia until many generations afterwards. The nature of his plans could be best illustrated by the great Cathedral of the Assumption, which he built for the image known (even after its removal to Moscow in 1395) as the "Vladimir Mother of God," before which every sovereign of Russia from his day to the present has been crowned. The "Golden Gates," which he built, and which also may still be seen, represent the continuance through Kieff of the Byzantine tradition. From an architectural point of view these buildings are also of the greatest interest; for they represent the beginning of a distinctively Russian style, which, had its growth not been interrupted by the Tartar invasions, might have developed into something very important. Mr. Birkbeck concluded with a description of the storming of Vladimir by the Tartars under Baty in the thirteenth century, and drew a graphic picture of the massacre of the Grand Duke's family in the Cathedral, where they had taken refuge. This, he said, was an apt illustration of what Russia had to undergo, and from what, by her resistance to the barbarian invaders, she saved the rising civilisation of the northern nations of Western Europe.—The Rev. E. Smirnoff, chaplain at the Russian Embassy, spoke in flattering terms of Mr. Birkbeck's knowledge of ecclesiastical matters, and explained the origins of autocracy during the so-called "Vladimir period" of Russian history.—A short paper by Mr. Olive Philipps-Wolley, received from British Columbia, was also read. It raised the practical question of future trade between British North America and Russia in Asia by means of the Pacific Ocean and the new Trans-Siberian Railway.—The president announced that the Czarévitch, whose health was re-established, had joined the society, and that the Grand Duke Constantine, who had forwarded two volumes of his poetry and his translation of Shakspeare's "Henry IV.," had also been elected an honorary member.

ZOOLOGICAL.—(Tuesday, March 5.)

SIR W. H. FLOWER, president, in the chair.—The secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the society's menagerie during the month of February, and called special attention to a fine female Giraffe recently arrived from South Africa. This was believed to be the first example of the large, dark-blotched race ever seen alive in Europe, the Giraffes previously exhibited having belonged to the smaller and paler form found in Northern Tropical Africa. The society has also purchased a pair of Sable Antelopes (*Hippotragus niger*) and a pair of Brindled Gnus (*Connochaetes taurina*), all in excellent condition.—The secretary exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Walsey, of the Hudson's Bay Company, two Martens' skins which had been received from two distinct districts widely apart. The peculiarity in these skins consisted in the fact that one of the forelegs in each skin was wanting, and there was nothing to indicate that a limb had ever existed at that part.—Mr. A. D. Michael read a paper on a new Freshwater Mite found in Cornwall, and belonging to the genus *Thyas*, of which only two species were previously known. It is a very handsome species, flattened in form, scarlet and orange in colour, and with remarkable whorls of large lanceolate spines tipped with scarlet on the legs. It was found near the Land's End in a small stream close to where the rapid water falls into the sea. It is proposed to call it *Thyas petrophilus*.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper on "The Nursing Habits of two South-American Frogs," and exhibited a specimen of *Hyla goldi* with the eggs on the back. He also made remarks on a male specimen of *Phyllobates trinitatis* from Venezuela, carrying its tadpoles on its back, in the same way as had previously been observed in frogs of the genus *Dendrobates* from Surinam and Brazil.

FINE ART.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT DEIR EL-BAHARI.

Deir el-Bahari: Feb. 22, 1895.

THE clearing of Deir el-Bahari is drawing towards its end. Not only is the middle platform completely cleared and levelled, but the retaining wall on the southern side is showing its enormous hawks and traces of the vultures; and asp which have been erased by the enemies of the worship of Amon. Parallel to the retaining wall runs an enclosure wall which did not reach the height of the platform, but which formed with it a passage ending in a staircase, now entirely ruined. It seems to have been the only way to reach the Hathor shrine.

Among the most interesting discoveries made lately are those alluded to in Mr. Hogarth's letter (ACADEMY, February 9) of fragments of the famous Punt wall, found scattered here and there in various parts of the temple. Small as the fragments often are, they give us important information as to the nature of the land of Punt. Its African character comes out more and more clearly. Although the name of Punt may have been applied also to the coast of South Arabia, it is certain that the Egyptian boats sent by the Queen landed in Africa. In the newly discovered fragments we find two kinds of monkeys climbing up the palm-trees: the dog-headed baboon, the sacred animal of Thoth; and the round-headed monkey. Then we see bulls with long and twisted horns, like the animals which, as I have been told, were brought to Egypt some years ago from the Abyssinian coast. Two panthers are fighting together; a giraffe is showing its head, which reaches to the top of a tree; and a hippopotamus is also sculptured as one of the animals of the country.

A small fragment speaks of "cutting ebony in great quantity." And on another we see the axes of the Egyptians felling large branches on one of the dark-stemmed trees which had not hitherto been identified, but which are now proved to be ebony. A small chip shows that the people had two different kinds of houses, one of which was made of wickerwork. It is doubtful whether we shall find much more; unfortunately, what we have is quite insufficient for allowing us to reconstruct the invaluable Punt sculptures, which have been most wantonly destroyed in ancient and modern times.

On February 1 we at last came upon an untouched mummy-pit in clearing the vestibule of the Hathor shrine. In a place where the slabs of the pavement had been broken, we tried the ground to see if there was anything underneath, as we have done many times without success. On this occasion the workmen soon discovered that there was a pit roughly hewn in the rock, and filled with what they call fine rubbish, *tourab kois*, which means "untouched." When we came to a depth of about 12 feet, we found the bricks and the stones which closed the entrance to the side chamber. I removed them with my own hands, got into the very narrow opening, and found myself in a small rock-hewn chamber. It was nearly filled with three large wooden coffins placed near each other, of rectangular form, with arched lids, and a post at each of the four corners. On the two nearest the entrance were five wooden hawks, one on each post, and one about the middle of the body. Every coffin had at the feet a wooden jackal, with a long tail hanging along the box. Wreaths of flowers were laid on them, and at head and feet stood a box containing a great number of small porcelain *ushabti*.

The opening of the chamber being very small, it is evident that these large coffins were taken

into the tomb in pieces, and put together afterwards. We undid the one next to the door, and found inside it a second coffin in the form of a mummy, with head and ornaments well painted, and a line of hieroglyphs well down to the feet. We did the same with the two others, and found that they also contained a second coffin, which we hauled up through the opening of the tomb. When we had stored them in our house, we opened the second coffins, and we found in each case a third inside, brilliantly painted with representations of gods and scenes from the Book of the Dead. In this third box was the mummy, very well wrapped in pink cloth, with a net of beads all over her body, a scarab with outspread wings, also made of beads, and the four funeral genii. We unrolled one of the mummies, and then found it carefully wrapped in good clothes, which might be used at the present day as napkins or even handkerchiefs. Over the body was a very hard crust of bitumen: we had to use a chisel to break it. There were no amulets or ornaments of any kind except the beads.

These three mummies, which required nine coffins for their burial, are those of a priest of Menthu, Thotafankh, his mother and his aunt. They evidently belong to the Saitic epoch, and are among the good specimens of that period. I consider that we were very fortunate in finding an unripped tomb. It is clear that, after the XXIInd Dynasty, when the temple was no longer used as a place of worship, it became a vast cemetery. But, when we reflect that even in the middle of the last century people had begun to dig here for mummies, it is astonishing to find that this tomb escaped in an edifice which has been ransacked during nearly 150 years.

EDOUARD NAVILLE.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in the press a *Life of Joseph Wolf, Artist and Naturalist*, written by Mr. A. H. Palmer, the biographer of his father, the late Samuel Palmer. It will be illustrated with a portrait in photogravure, forty full-page engravings, and twenty in the text, taken from his finest studies of animals and other works. It will also contain, in an appendix, a list of the books illustrated by him.

THE April number of the *Art Journal* will be devoted exclusively to the *Life and Work of Sir J. Noel Paton, Her Majesty's Limner for Scotland*. The descriptive letterpress is written by Mr. Alfred Thomas Story, the biographer of Linnell. The frontispiece will be a photogravure of "Vigilate et Orate," which is now in the Queen's private apartments at Osborne; and there will also be full-page reproductions of the pictures entitled "Via Dolorosa," "The Empty Cradle," and "The Adversary."

THE exhibitions to open next week include a collection of pictures by Mr. C. E. Johnson, and also Meissonnier's "Le Postillon," at the Carlton Gallery, Pall Mall; and a collection of oil-paintings and water-colour drawings of Tangiers by Mr. Aubrey Hunt, at the Clifford Galleries, Haymarket.

WE may also mention that the spring exhibition in the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool will open next week, consisting of works in black and white, water-colours, architecture, decorative art, and photogravure.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD & Co. offer five prizes, of the aggregate value of £100, for a series of original designs representing the Four Seasons, which must be sent to them at Belfast by June 1.

ON Tuesday, March 26, Mr. Talfourd Ely will give a free public lecture, at 8 p.m., in the South Kensington Museum, on "Ancient Portraiture," illustrated by the oxy-hydrogen lantern. This lecture will be followed by two demonstrations—on March 29, in the south corridor of the South Kensington Museum, on "The Real and the Ideal," as illustrated by Casts from the Antique; and on April 2, in the sculpture galleries of the British Museum, on "Greek and Roman Portraiture."

MR. H. VILLIERS STUART writes to the Secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund, from Cairo, under date March 4, as follows:

"A few days ago there were discovered at Dashour the graves of two princesses of the XIIIth Dynasty intact. The coffins had mouldered away, and the mummies lay each with a coronet on her head, and wearing other jewelry. When an attempt to move the mummies was made they fell to fragments. The jewelry is very beautiful. One of the coronets was, in fact, a wreath of forget-me-nots, made of precious stones mounted on gold stems. At intervals occurred Maltese crosses and precious stones set in gold. This lovely wreath was as perfect and looked as fresh as on the day it was made—a couple of centuries before the time of Abraham!—more than four thousand years ago. It illustrates a passage in the poetic epitaph on the funeral pall of Queen Is-em-Kheb: 'She is armed with flowers every day.'

"I visited Dashour and saw, *in situ*, the sarcophagus in which these treasures were found, as also that of the other princess. She also had a lovely coronet, fitted with a socket in which was inserted a spray of various flowers made in jewels, with gold stems and gold foliage. Besides these, there are necklaces, bracelets, armlets, anklets, daggers, charms, &c. These most interesting discoveries are due to the energy and sagacity of M. de Morgan, Director-General of Egyptian Antiquities, ably seconded by Mme. de Morgan, his gifted wife."

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

WITH the exception of a new Overture by Mr. Frederic Lamond, the programme of the first Philharmonic Concert, which took place last Thursday week at the Queen's Hall, belonged entirely to the music of the past: indeed, but for the "Charmant Oiseau," from Félicien David's "Perle du Brésil," which dates from 1851, and which was cleverly sung by Mme. Clementine Sapio, the programme might have been drawn up in the thirties. Some music, like good wine, improves with age; Mendelssohn's pianoforte music spoils. The composer himself was not satisfied with it. There was a special reason when Mme. Schumann played the G minor Concerto in 1882; but now none such exists. It did not even suit M. Sauer; and, further, it gave him very little opportunity for displaying his technical powers. He also performed Weber's "Concertstück," but not in his best style. Mr. F. Lamond's Overture is a clever and interesting work, and deserves a second hearing. Beethoven's C minor Symphony was well given under the direction of Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

Rubinstein's "Russian" Symphony, No. 5, in G minor, was given at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon. Nature bestowed many gifts on the composer, and by hard work and perseverance he made much of them. But he lacked the power of self-criticism: he failed to perceive the inequalities and the lengths in his music (we refer to movements of large compass). This Symphony is in many ways interesting: the themes are characteristic, the developments often clever, and the orchestration effective. When, however, it is over one feels a sense of relief. The two middle movements are the best, and if they were detached from the work

would, we imagine, make a favourable impression. The suggestion is dangerous, though not unreasonable. Critics often differ; and yet, so far as we are aware, they all agree that a little of Rubinstein is better than much. The work was interpreted with the utmost care, under the direction of Sir A. Mackenzie. Mr. Manns, to general regret, being still unable to resume his accustomed post. M. Sauer played Henselt's Pianoforte Concerto in F minor (Op. 16), and here the pianist was quite at home. The music makes heavier demands on the fingers of the interpreter than on the intellect of the listeners; the structure is clear, and the melodies are pleasing. The technique is the thing with which the pianist catches the ear of the public. Feats of agility attract, whether they be performed on a tight-rope, trapeze, or keyboard; and, if well performed, deserve due recognition. M. Sauer was in excellent form, and, as he grappled successfully with the formidable difficulties which the Concerto presents, the result was eminently satisfactory. The concert commenced with Beethoven's "Leonora," No. 3.

Mdlle. Ilona Eibenschütz gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Friday afternoon. It is now some time since we heard this young lady, and she certainly shows signs of progress. She never lacked intelligence, and was never lifeless; now she plays with greater sympathy and earnestness. The principal piece in her programme was the seldom heard Brahms's Sonata in F minor (Op. 5). It is one of the early works of the master which excited the admiration of Schumann, and caused him to prophesy a great future for the young musician. The work is full of interest, and takes high rank among the few Sonatas worthy of mention since Schumann.

Mr. Ernest Consolo, a pupil, it is said, of Sgambati, made his first appearance at the Popular Concerts on Monday evening. He played a Lied of Mendelssohn's in a very un-Mendelssohnian style, Liszt's "Walderauschen," and a "Gavotte" of Rubinstein's from a Suite—the two last in a neat though mechanical manner. Herr Joachim performed Bach's "Chaconne" for violin alone; but it was by no means the finest rendering of the work that we have heard from him.

Mme. Elise Inverní, a mezzo-soprano of intelligence and experience, appeared at a concert on Monday afternoon. "Kathleen Mavourneen" was in the programme "by desire"—by whose? we wonder. M. E. Sauer played a Beethoven Sonata and other pieces, but was heard at his best in Chopin's A flat Ballade.

A novelty entitled "Fantasiestücke," for two violins, viola, and violoncello, by Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor, scholar, was given at the Royal College Concert on Wednesday evening. The work, consisting of five movements, is highly interesting. The music has character, and the composer's imagination seems to keep even pace with his skill. The best movements are undoubtedly the graceful Serenade, the quaint, lively Humoreske, and the final Dance. The work was sympathetically interpreted, and fully deserved the vigorous applause with which it was received.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

MUSIC NOTES.

A WISH having been expressed in several quarters that one of Bach's organ compositions should be included in the programme of the Festival which is to take place at the Queen's Hall on April 2, 4, and 6, the committee has been fortunate enough to secure the consent of Sir Walter Garratt to play the Toccata (Concertata) in E major on the Selections' day, April 4.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S LIST.

THIRD EDITION.

THE FOUNDATIONS of BELIEF: being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology. By the Right Hon. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, M.P. 8vo, 12s. 6d.

NEW BOOK BY THE LATE G. J. ROMANES.
THOUGHTS on RELIGION. By the late GEORGE J. ROMANES, Author of "Darwin and after Darwin," &c. Edited, with a Preface, by CHARLES GORE, M.A., Canon of Westminster. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

PERSECUTION and TOLERANCE: being the Hulsean Lectures preached before the University of Cambridge in 1893-94. By M. CREIGHTON, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

STUDIES in the CHRISTIAN CHARACTER: Sermons. With an Introductory Essay. By FRANCIS PAGET, D.D., Dean of Christ Church. Crown 8vo, 6s. 6d.

LIFE HERE and HEREAFTER: Sermons. By MALCOLM MACCOLL, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Ripon. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

SERMON SKETCHES TAKEN from SOME of the SUNDAY LESSONS throughout the CHURCH'S YEAR. By W. H. HUTCHINGS, M.A., Canon of York, Rector of Kirby Misperton, and Rural Dean. Crown 8vo, 5s.

BIRD NOTES. By the late JANE MARY HAYWARD. Edited by EMMA HUBBARD. With Frontispiece and 15 Illustrations by F. K. Lodge. Crown 8vo, 6s.

These notes were written by one whose quiet life gave her exceptional opportunities of watching the ways and manners of the birds that frequented her garden and window-sill, and have no pretension to scientific value. They are accurate accounts, written from time to time during many years, of the small incidents of bird life that passed before the eyes of one qualified by artistic training and by inherited love of birds to watch narrowly, to understand sympathetically, what was happening.

LATIN and GREEK VERSE TRANSLATIONS. By the Rev. WILLIAM BAKER, D.D., Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

PHILOSOPHY of MIND: an Essay on the Metaphysics of Psychology. By GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University. 8vo, 10s.

A BOOK of SONG. By JULIAN STURGIS. Crown 8vo, 5s.

"Just so, one imagines, were the Elizabethan songs written at a time when everybody could write them; when there was music in the air, and people's thoughts went out rhythmically to meet the music."—Athenaeum.

BALLADS and OTHER VERSE. By A. H. BEESLY. Fcap. 8vo, 5s.
"Sure of a hearty welcome from lovers of true poetry."—Glasgow Herald.

DAVID'S LOOM: a Story of Rochdale Life in the Early Years of the Nineteenth Century. By JOHN TRAFFORD CLEGG ("The Old Weigher"), Author of "Heart Strings," "Pieces in the Rochdale Dialect," &c. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

"The story is a tragic one, and powerful as such, while its humorous passages in the Lancashire dialect are by far its best parts. It is a deeply interesting story, and has real literary merit."—Scotsman.

London and New York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

DAVID NUTT, 270-271, Strand. THE CLASSICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1895, No. 2, 1s. 6d.

Contents.

- J. B. MAYOR. Critical Notes on the Stromateis of Clement of Alexandria.
ROBINSON ELLIS. Some Emendations of the Greek Tragic.
J. B. BURY. Notes on some Passages in Arist., 'Aθ. Πολ.
K. P. HARRINGTON. Notes on Tibull., l. 21.
Shorter Notes.
Summers on the "Argonautica" of Valerius Flaccus. R. C. SEATON.
Pauly-Wissowa's Encyclopedia. J. E. SANDYS.
Streitberg on Word-Forms. P. GILES.
Merry's Edition of the "Wasps." W. J. M. STARKIE.
Graves's Edition of the "Wasps." E. S. THOMPSON.
Strachan-Davidson's Life of Cicero. L. C. PURSER.
Shorter Reviews.
Hultsch on the Tenses of Polybius. E. S. SHUCKBURGH.
Prof. Christ on the Greek Stage. E. CAPPS.
Reinach's Catalogue of Bronzes in the Musée de St. Germain. E. SELLERS.
Walton on the Cult of Asklepios. J. E. HARRISON.
Monthly Record—Summaries of Periodicals—Bibliography.

Allen (T. W.).—Notes on Greek Manuscripts in Italian Libraries. 12mo, 1890, xii., 62 pp., cloth, 3s. 6d. net.

Aristophanis Comœdiæ quatuor (Equites, Nubes, Vesper, Ranae) rec. et copiosa annotatione critica instruit F. H. M. BLAYDES. 8vo, 1882, cloth, 5s.

Athanasius (S.) on the Incarnation. Edited for the Use of Students, with Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. A. ROBERTSON. Second Edition. 8vo, 1893, xii., 90 pp., cloth, 3s.

—The same. Translated by the Rev. A. ROBERTSON. Second Edition. 8vo, 1891, cloth, 2s. 6d.

The Attis of Caius Valerius Catullus. Translated into English Verse, with Dissertations on the Myth of Attis, on the Origin of Tree Worship, and on the Galliambic Metre. By GRANT ALLEN, B.A. 7s. 6d. net.

Plutarch's Romane Questions. Translated A.D. 1603 by PHILEMON HOLLAND. Now again Edited by F. B. JEVONS, M.A. 1892, cxxiii., 170 pp., 10s. 6d. net.

Brugmann (K.).—Elements of Comparative GRAMMAR of the INDO-GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

I. Introduction and Phonology. Translated by J. WRIGHT, Ph.D. xx. 562 pp., 18s.

II. Morphology (Stem-formation and Inflection). Part I. Translated by R. S. CONWAY and W. H. D. ROUSE. xviii., 496 pp., 16s.

III. Morphology. Part II. Numerals, Inflection of Nouns and Pronouns. Translated by R. S. CONWAY and W. H. D. ROUSE. 12s. 6d.

Dawes (E).—The Pronunciation of Greek, with suggestions for a Reform in Teaching that Language. 8vo, sewed, 2s. net.

—The Pronunciation of the Greek ASPIRATES. 8vo, 103 pp., 2s. net.

Harper (W. R.) and Weidner (R. J.)—An Introductory NEW TESTAMENT GREEK METHOD. (Text and Vocabulary of the Gospel of John, List of Words and Elements of N.T. Greek Grammar.) Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

Headlam (W.).—On Editing Aeschylus; a Criticism. 8vo, 1891, 162 pp., 6s.

Homer's Odyssey. Edited with Marginal References, various Readings, Notes and Appendices by the Rev. H. HAYMAN, D.D. 3 vols., 8vo, cloth.

I. Books I-VI., 14s.; II. Books VII-XII., 14s.; III. Books XIII-XXIV., £1 4s.

Margoliouth (D.).—Analecta Orientalia ad POETICAM ARISTOTELIÆM (Poetica Arabice et Syriace, Poetica Avicennae et Barhebraei). 12mo, 1887, cloth, 10s. 6d. net.

Schrumpf (G. A.).—A First Aryan Reader, consisting of Specimens of the Aryan Languages, which constitute the basis of Comparative Philology, viz.: Indic, Iranian, Armenian, Hellenic, Albanian, Italic, Teutonic, Celtic, Baltic, Slavonic, Continuous Text with Translation, Translation, and Explicit Commentary. 12mo, 1890, 212 pp., 5s.

Taciti Opera omnia ad codices antiquos exacta et emendata, commentario critico et exogetico illustrata, editit F. RITTER. 4 vols., 8vo, 1838-48, boards, 16s.

Weymouth (R. F.).—On the rendering into ENGLISH of the GREEK AORIST and PERFECT. 8vo, 55 pp., 1s.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.

A Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World for the Year 1895. Thirty-second Annual Publication. Revised after Official Returns. Edited by J. SCOTT KELTIE, Assistant Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

THE GREAT DOMINION:

Studies of Canada. By GEORGE R. PARKIN, M.A., Hon. LL.D., Univ. New Brunswick. With Maps. Crown 8vo, 6s.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

SOLDIERS THREE. The Story of the Gadabys. In Black and White. Crown 8vo, 6s.

WEE WILLIE WINKIE, Under the Deodars, The Phantom Rickshaw, and other Stories. Crown 8vo, 6s.

A MEMOIR of GEORGE HIGIN-

BOTHAM, an Australian Politician, and Chief Justice of Victoria. By EDWARD E. MORRIS. Extra crown 8vo, 9s.

COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD

CLYDE. By ARCHIBALD FORBES. With Portrait. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. [ENGLISH MEN OF ACTION SERIES.]

LIFE of ADAM SMITH. By

JOHN RAE. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

TIME.—"With singular skill and patience Mr. Rae fills in the sketch furnished by Dugald Stewart, and renders it a finished picture. It is not merely a finished portrait of Adam Smith, but a vivid picture of the social and intellectual world in which he moved. Much of the material employed by the biographer has hitherto been unpublished, and in this respect Mr. Rae's volume possesses exceptional value."

THE PYGMIES. By A. de

QUATREFAGES, late Professor of Anthropology at the Museum of Natural History, Paris. Translated by FREDERICK STARR. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

WOMAN'S SHARE in PRIMI-

TIVE CULTURE. By OTIS TUFTON MASON, A.M., Ph.D., Curator of the Department of Ethnology in the United States National Museum. Edited by FREDERICK STARR. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

NATURE.—"Prof. Mason is one of the foremost workers in the field of ethnology understood in its widest sense, and he is particularly qualified to trace the story of the part played by woman in the culture of the world."

FROM a NEW ENGLAND HILL-

SIDE. Notes from Underledge. By WILLIAM POTTS. Pot 8vo, 3s.

"English Men of Letters" Series in Macmillan's Three-and-Sixpenny Library.—Vol. IV.

WORDSWORTH. By F. W. H.

MYERS.—SOUTHEY. By EDWARD DOWDEN.—LANDOR. By SIDNEY COLVIN, M.A. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

COLLECTED PAPERS on SOME

CONTROVERTED QUESTIONS of GEOLOGY. By JOSEPH PRESTWICH, D.C.L. (Oxon.), F.R.S., F.G.S. 8vo, 10s. net.

A TREATISE on BESSEL

FUNCTIONS and their APPLICATIONS to PHYSICS. By A. GRAY, M.A., F.R.S.E., and G. B. MATHEWS, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo, 11s. net.

LE MALADE IMAGINAIRE.

Comédie en Trois Actes par Molière (1673). Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by G. E. FASNAUGHT. Pot 8vo, 1s. 6d. [FOREIGN SCHOOL CLASSICS.]

MACMILLAN & CO., LONDON.